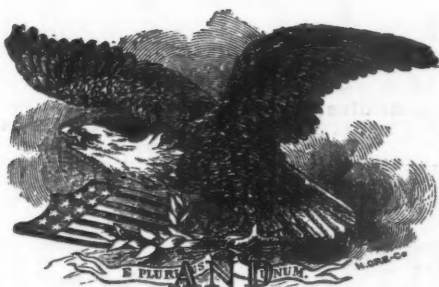


# ARMY



# NAVY

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VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 15  
WHOLE NUMBER 1025

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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 15.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1055.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## OUR CAVALRY ON THE FRONTIER.

A GENERAL meeting of the Military Service Institution took place at Governor's Island, on Thursday of last week, at which General Whipple read a paper by General A. G. Brackett, Colonel 3d U. S. Cavalry, on "Our Cavalry, its duties, hardships and necessities at our frontier posts." General Brackett's paper is of such general interest that we reproduce it in full for the benefit of our readers, as follows:

Having been invited by the Committee to give some of my views relative to our cavalry,—its duties, hardships, and necessities at our frontier posts, I will do so to the best of my ability, at the same time remarking that all of these things strike each individual cavalryman differently. What may appear a hardship to one will be a pleasure to another, and what a conscientious man may consider a duty will to some one else appear of no importance whatever.

In the first place, it becomes necessary to inquire why any cavalry force is, or has been, requisite on our frontier, and why it is incumbent upon the General Government to keep up this expensive arm of the military establishment. It has grown apace of late years, and though it is very costly, may be safely said to have paid for itself, over and over again, in the safety it has furnished to the frontier settlers, and the immense benefit it has been to the nation in opening the highways and by-ways of the interior of the North American continent. It has made many new roads, explored the recesses of the dark canyons, and traversed immense tracts of country before only known to the red men and the buffaloes. The duties of the Cavalry are multifarious and arduous, and it has been truthfully said about cavalry captains that if they attend closely to the duties they owe their troops they will have all they can properly attend to. From reveille till tattoo they can always find enough to busy themselves about in looking after the welfare of their men and horses. In a wide sense the duties of the Cavalry at the frontier posts is to guard the infant settlements from the encroachments of the Indians on one hand, and on the other to prevent white men from trespassing upon the domain of the Indians. The duties are somewhat changed of late, in that the trooper is called upon to shield the red man from the cupidity of the border settlers, instead of crowding him, as formerly, to the wall. To keep the white men away from Oklahoma, the San Carlos reservation, the great Crow reservation, or the huge reservation of the Sioux, has recently on several occasions been as much as the United States Cavalry could possibly do, and it is only a question of time when the wave of civilization will swell over the boundary lines and occupy the lands which the red men now call their own.

"The pomp and circumstance of war" does not cut much of a figure in our Army, and the stranger who expects to find it is generally disappointed. True, the men put on their best uniforms for Sunday morning inspection and make a creditable appearance, and, at times, a battalion is set up and drilled for a few weeks or months, but, as a general thing, our soldiers wear their fatigue uniforms and work at almost any thing except soldiering. They build houses, make roads, cut wood, burn brush, clear up land, and in fact do pretty much every thing except attend to the duties they are supposed to have enlisted to perform. While scouting, the men wear almost every conceivable article of dress, and it has sometimes appeared to me that they try to make themselves as outlandish as possible. Broad brimmed white hats are both becoming and serviceable, and so is a good hunting shirt, and it would seem as if there is no harm in permitting the men to wear them. In the far North it becomes necessary to carry a buffalo robe besides a couple of blankets while scouting in the winter, and even then frost-bitten fingers and toes often attest the severity of the cold. The nights on the Northern plains are clear and frost laden, and the stars twinkle and flash as they do nowhere else in the world.

Of course the cavalry man's horse comes in for a great share of his attention, and if he likes the animal, as he does most probably, it will not suffer for want of good treatment. The trooper often steals food for his horse, and in many cases shares his scant ration of bread with him. I have seen this done oftentimes, and at night the animals are placed where they can pick round the length of their lariats. Where there is supposed to be immediate danger from Indians or enemies of any kind, the horses are kept close in and hobbled, so that they cannot run away; but if there is any grazing near by the horses will not suffer. Old soldiers guard against sore backs in ever conceivable way, and the young recruit is covered with chagrin when he finds he has made his horse's back as raw as a piece of beefsteak. Then both man and horse suffer; and, should the march or expedition be a long one, both of them will see sights before they are through with it, and, besides being commiserated by his comrades, the recruit is apt to be berated in a sound manner by the captain of his troop. Our horses are generally excellent, but the loads they are forced to carry at times are beyond all reason, necessitated by the unsettled character of the country they pass over and the meagre supplies to be found along the line of march.

Our saddles are good, as good, perhaps, as can be

made, some preferring one pattern, others another; the bridles are well enough, but sufficient care is not taken in fitting the bits to the horses' mouths, which sometimes leads to serious consequences. Pretty much all the bits are severe, and this may be necessary; all of them are such as no citizen would use for a moment. It is claimed that this is needed to control the horse, and there may be some truth in it, but they are too harsh, apparently, and cut a horse's mouth fearfully. I have seen the tongues of animals nearly cut off by them. The Indians prefer a severe bit, and so do the Mexicans, and we all know what feat of horsemanship they can perform, putting to blush the greatest attempts of the bow-legged cowboys themselves. Our bits are borrowed bodily from the Mexicans and Californians, who claim to be the best riders the world contains. The bits now used prevent many runaways, especially if the chin strap has been properly tightened. The equipment is not different from that which we used during the great civil war, and may be said to have stood the test of an extensive experience. The saddle blanket is necessary in all cases, no pad or felt having been found sufficiently excellent to replace it. This blanket is always available at night, either to cover the man or horse, or to make the camp bed on the ground a little softer, notwithstanding its abiding equine odor.

### SCOUTING FOR INDIANS—FRONTIER HARDSHIPS.

There are very few cavalrymen who have served any considerable length of time on the frontier who have not been turned out by an alarm of Indians. Usually some farmer comes riding in on horseback in his shirt sleeves, laboring under the greatest excitement, hallooing: "Indians! Indians!" and, after he has become sufficiently cooled down to tell his story, unfolds a sickening tale of the manner in which some of his relatives have been butchered in cold blood by the savages, or his horses and cows killed so as to leave him completely impoverished. Then there is hurrying to and fro in the little fort—rations have to be drawn and put up in bundles, the pack-mules saddled and loaded, and then the cavalry horses themselves have to be saddled and made ready for the field. Just at nightfall, perhaps, the motley cavalcade moves out over hill and dale in search of the trail of the savages. After scouting from seven to ten days no enemy is seen, no trail discovered, and the Indians themselves have vanished like the veriest phantoms of the mountains. Not one scouting party in twenty finds Indians, the greater number of scouts rendering unsatisfactory results.

Although similar, no two scouts are exactly alike, nor are they generally over the same portion of the country. Sometimes an officer stumbles on a war party of Indians, when of course there is a lively skirmish, and again, by dint of perseverance and determination, a war party of savages is overtaken and receives merited punishment for its depredations. This following the trail, day after day, is a trying ordeal for men and horses, and on these occasions they may be said to suffer real hardships. No fires are allowed to be lighted, the bacon is soon consumed, and there is little or no hard bread. This may occur in the cold and sleet of Wyoming or Montana, or on the hot and parched plains of Texas or Arizona. Men and horses must suffer, and a dear price is paid, even though a few red men are made to bite the dust. After capturing an Indian camp, enough dried meat may sometimes be found to appease the pangs of hunger, and not unfrequently horses and mules have been killed while travelling along to furnish a meat supply for the half-famished soldiers. In these days when the savages are well armed there is no small degree of danger in the skirmishes that take place with them, as we all know. They are a very brave race of men when cornered, but, like their civilized brethren, they take advantage of everything they can. To kill as many of the enemy as possible without loss to themselves is considered the highest type of warfare, and I am not sure they are not correct about it. They are never found throwing away their lives uselessly in war, though some of their exploits are daring in the extreme. They know they have comparatively few men, while the whites are as plentiful as the leaves on the trees. They have no train of subsistence stores to bother them, each man carrying along what he can get in the way of rations. An Indian can eat more and at the same time live on less than any other human being, the gastronomic feats at times proving perfectly astounding.

When the snow falls in winter the cavalry people at the frontier posts feel that there is to be some rest for them, and gather round their huge fire-places to take comfort. The horses are well stabled, there is a good supply of wood, the subsistence stores are plentiful, and deer stretch their limbs in the neighboring ravines. They are removed, it is true, from the great cities of the world, and from many temptations that surround their wealthy countrymen. There may be, and doubtless is, to many individuals, a great deal of hardship in thus being isolated, while to others it is the most pleasant condition of affairs than can possibly be attained. Their wants are few and are supplied without much exertion.

There is an ever-increasing desire on the part of young officers to carry the luxuries of the age to the frontier post, and this gives rise to many so-called hardships. Young men nowadays have a great deal of furniture, in many instances, and thousands of pounds of household stuff somewhat difficult to move about from one military post to another. We see the most incongruous things at times, and many a young bride has been taken to a frontier fort who pines for the beautiful things she left in her father's home in the East. Still

she holds on to some things, and a Turkish rug frequently covers a dirt floor, and a grand piano becomes soiled by the mud of sun-dried bricks. She finds the market unsatisfactory, and canned stuffs, such as peaches, tomatoes, and green corn, poorly recompense her for the eatables obtainable in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. It is a sort of up-hill work, or, we may say, the pursuit of luxuries under difficulties. So it is, in fact, and I presume most old officers have seen a man put on a good many airs because he was the fortunate possessor of a cabbage or a mess of potatoes, while others had none of these toothsome comestibles. It does not take much to make an aristocrat. In fact, one of the real hardships of a frontier post is the utter lack, in most instances, of a good, wholesome, and plentiful supply of the more common garden vegetables.

The hardships of campaigning in Wyoming Territory contrast strangely with those of Arizona. On the one hand there are thick-ribbed ice, fearful snow-storms, and wintry winds that chill the marrow in one's bones; while on the other hand there are stifling heat and parching sand-storms. In the autumn of 1879 a camp was established near Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, where the reserve troops of the Ute Indian expedition were halted for a considerable time. The men had no shelter, except such as was afforded by their white canvas tents, and there was a good deal of hardship. The nights were clear and intensely cold, and it seemed impossible to get clothing enough on to keep warm. Little stoves were put up in the tents, and all night long the men would endeavor to pass away the time by alternately piling in wood and diving under their blankets, where they would be quiet for a little while. But the frost would get the better of every thing, the wood soon consume in the flames, and then the process of firing up would be repeated. All outside was covered with a shining white mantle that glittered like steel. The horses groaned with cold as the fierce Rocky Mountain winds swept over them, and the howling wolves, that infest that region in great numbers, disputing possession with the big beaked ravens, seemed the only things that had any life left in them. The soldiers endured it as well as they could, but the cutting frost sometimes got the better of their fortitude. This was as dreadful a picture of desolation as I ever witnessed.

In May, 1882, during the Apache campaign in Arizona, there assembled round a little water hole known as Cedar Springs, between Forts Grant and Thomas, quite a respectable force, all the men and animals of which were dependent on the so-called spring for water. The friendly Apache Indian scouts were, as usual, the first in, and they and their ponies, which they had captured from the hostile Chiricahua Apaches in Mexico, fared well enough. The headquarters and four troops of the 3d Cavalry came next, many of the horses of the command being unable to get enough to drink. Afterward some troops of the 6th Cavalry came up that were unable to get anything whatever. The spring was a very small one, and over five hundred animals surrounded it. The soldiers kept scraping the rocky bottom all through the night with their tin cups to get a little more to prevent themselves and horses from famishing. This might truly be styled a hardship. Never did I see so queer a medley. The Apaches occupying the rocks and lying under the shade of the cedar trees decked out in bright red colors, and adorned with many beads and ornaments they had stripped from the slain in the then recent combats. A more desolate place than the Springs can scarcely be imagined. A short distance away in the valley of the Gila River, and it is dreary enough, there is not a blade of grass in view, only a few straggling mesquite trees, with piles of reddish brown rocks in the mountain ranges. The sun heats up everything until the white sand dazzles and dances in the most singular manner.

I believe I know what heat is, and the deaths that some of our people die on the white sand plains of Arizona must be the most dreadful of all. Without water, without shade, without hope, the rocks so hot as to blister the hand if it touches them, these men lie down in a fearful state of delirium, and nothing is ever known of them again except perhaps when their bleached bones are found. I have seen soldiers staggering along the road like so many drunken men, and known of their minds deserting them, leaving only shattered wrecks. This is not a very pleasing view of "the pomp and circumstance of war," but it is a true one, as all old cavalry campaigners know, though as a general thing they say but little regarding it. People in good homes surrounded with every luxury do not like to hear these tales of the blistering lands of the Far South, or of the many hardships endured by the men at the frontier forts in that direction.

One of the greatest hardships of garrison life on the frontier is the privation which exists in regard to amusements, churches, and so forth. Private theatricals are not always successful. Soldiers, in common with other people, crave amusements, and the class of entertainments originated by the soldiers themselves are far from satisfying. Negro minstrel shows are pretty slow affairs as rendered by the cavalrymen, there being a sort of woodenness about them by no means pleasing.

Reading rooms there are, truly, and they have done a great deal of good. In connection with them there is a library of well-selected books, where the soldiers take great pleasure in assembling after retreat roll call, to hear the news and learn what is going on in the great world. Far away as they are from the centres of civilization, the weekly mail brings them newspapers from the cities, and books written by the best authors. For



a time at least they enjoy themselves, and, though they may be called out the next day to follow the trail of marauding redskins, here for a time at least they have absolute rest, and can scan the periodicals and papers at their leisure. I think of all the methods devised for giving the enlisted men of the Army quiet and rational enjoyment the reading room is by far the best.

#### NECESSITIES FOR AN EFFECTIVE CAVALRY FORCE.

A long time is required to make a first-class cavalry officer, and one who is versed in all the knowledge necessary for conducting affairs smoothly and satisfactorily under all circumstances on our frontiers. He ought to possess a considerable idea of wood craft, know something regarding the pioneer settlers, their dispositions and habits, and be sufficiently expert to arrange difficulties between them and the soldiers in a satisfactory manner and so as to leave no sting behind. Our pioneers suffer many hardships which our cavalymen share, and it is always better to have things go along pleasantly, for the very people our soldiers protect, frequently have their flings at them and berate them soundly, especially when the savages, who have been stealing their cattle and horses, have not been promptly overtaken and punished. These flings sometimes cause a great deal of heart-burning, as our free, equal and enlightened pioneers often expect impossibilities. On the other hand, there is found the best possible feeling existing between the soldiers and settlers, each being willing to share his last crust with the other. They are truly the friends of the soldiers, and never tire of singing their praises. They give their corn and oats to them for their horses, make them welcome to their humble fare, and offer them the shelter of their cabins and rude dwellings, being only too glad if they are accepted.

The necessities for an effective cavalry force on the frontier are, first of all, reliable men and sound horses. There is ordinarily not much trouble about keeping the animals in fine condition in the summer time, but in many localities they suffer more or less during the winter. Hay, oats, corn, and barley can be obtained at most of the forts, or at least one of these grains, and the settlers on the Pacific slope prefer barley to any other feed, as the Arabs do, they claiming that the powers of endurance are greatly enhanced by it. California horses are smaller than those from the Northern, Eastern, and Western States, and in my opinion not as good for cavalry purposes. There is a great deal of difference, however, in regard to this subject, many officers honestly thinking there are no animals so effective for scouting as those from Mexico and California; but I have noticed that most officers who think so are willing to exchange them for American horses. As to the soldiers, I believe some of our enlisted men are the finest on earth. Self-reliant and true, they are faithful to their flag and their officers, and have been found equal to every emergency. Some years are required to make a first-class cavalry soldier in our Army, but when completed he is as fine a specimen of manly endurance and fortitude as any human being that ever wore a uniform.

From what has already been said, a pretty good idea may be formed of the wide range of duties the Cavalry is called upon to perform, and it is surprising that these duties have, in almost all instances, been performed in good faith. Our United States Cavalry officers, as a class, are reliable men. It is not worth while to particularize or draw invidious distinctions, but, were it necessary to do so, we could point out many first-class soldiers in the mounted service. Since the close of the great Civil War, it has done itself extreme credit and reflected lustre upon our National Arms. In former times American citizens dwelt with peculiar pleasure upon the exploits of our Naval officers in the war with Great Britain, which lasted from 1812 to 1815. If I am not mistaken, the same degree of pride is felt by my countrymen in the deeds of valor our cavalymen have shown in their wild battles with the painted savages, and the intrepidity they have displayed on many fields. When this generation shall have passed away,—when the account shall have been made up, and balance struck, as to whether or not the Cavalry has been worth its great cost, I believe there will be an unhesitating answer given, that it has been found, like the laborer of old "worthy of its hire."

General James B. Fry presided, and there was a large attendance of members and friends who evinced much interest in the proceedings.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORT MONROE, VA., Nov. 4, 1888.

GEN. TIDBALL met with a warm reception here on the 1st from the officers and enlisted men of the post, especially from those of both classes who served with him here before. He was serenaded by the post band on the 2d instant, and was glad to hear many of the old familiar airs, which himself and family formerly listened to with pleasure. Gen. Tidball served here with the late Gen. Barry and the recently discharged Gen. Getty, and is therefore the right man in the right place to take charge of this great post and school. In 1880 General Tidball completed the compilation of the "Manual of Heavy Artillery Service, U. S. A.," admittedly one of the most useful text-books ever published on artillery.

The ladies of the post are delighted at the return of the friendly and accomplished Mrs. Tidball, but more especially her intimate old acquaintances with whom she spent pleasant days here before.

The officers in here for instruction have been for some time back, and will be until the end of next December engaged in the Chemical Laboratory, under the superintendence of Lieut. Wisner, 1st Artillery, studying the analysis of those different substances appertaining to the art of war.

The weather here now is so summer-like that the geraniums and other tender plants are blooming and budding anew in the open air.

All are sorry that so good and obliging a quartermaster as Major Gillies, whose whole study was to improve the post and vicinity, is leaving us.

B. B.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR J. W. Souly, U. S. A., arrived in New Orleans, La., this week, and took charge of the Quartermaster's Depot there.

CIVIL Engineer P. S. Aserson, U. S. N., has rejoined at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., from a trip to Boston.

LIEUTENANT E. P. Andrus, 5th Cavalry, will start from Fort McKinney, Wyoming, about the middle of November for the East to remain for seven or eight weeks.

COLONEL C. L. Best, U. S. A., is expected at Fort Adams, R. I., early next week, to settle into quarters previous to taking over command of the post.

MAJOR W. A. Elderkin, U. S. A., has rejoined at Vancouver Barracks from a trip to Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

LIEUTENANT S. O. Robertson, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has joined at Fort Klamath, Oregon, for temporary duty at that post.

CAPTAIN H. W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, after a tour of efficient staff service at Santa Fe, takes command of his troop at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

A DAUGHTER of Colonel B. P. Rankle, U. S. Army, retired, was married at Indianapolis, Thursday of this week, to Mr. Edward Johnson.

GENERAL Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., late of New York, and now on duty with General Holabird has located at 2023 Hillory Avenue, Washington.

GENERAL J. P. Hawkins, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hawkins, have temporary quarters at the Paxton, Omaha.

COLONEL J. F. Gregory, A. D. C. to General Sheridan, visited Boston this week.

MAJOR W. A. Kobbé, U. S. A., returned to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week from a short leave.

GENERAL Sherman is to have a grand civic and military reception on his arrival at St. Louis next week.

THE residence of General Wager Swayne, U. S. A., 12 Gramercy Park, New York City, was seriously damaged by fire on Sunday last.

THERE is a lull in Army retirements at present. Colonel F. T. Dent, 3d U. S. Artillery, is likely to be retired at his own request, December 1st, and Chaplain Blake retires on account of age, December 24. The first retirement for age in 1884 is that of General Sherman, Feb. 8, followed by Generals H. G. Wright and W. F. Reynolds, of the Engineers, in March.

PATMASTER Henry Clayton, U. S. A., late of Arizona, has established his office at Helena, Montana, and appreciates the change.

COMMODORE John Lee Davis will start from San Francisco Nov. 22, to take command of the Asiatic Squadron.

CAPT. Geo. E. Pond, U. S. A., the recently appointed Assistant Quartermaster, will leave Fort Ruggold, Texas, for New York next week, and enter upon duty as assistant to Col. H. C. Hodges, Depot Q. M.

COMMODORE Thos. Pattison, U. S. N., registered at the Starveant House, New York, early in the week.

THE Portland, Oregon, *News* says Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., known as "Genial Rafe," has been in town several days.

A REPORT comes from Madagascar by way of Paris that the Malagasy Envoys, who recently returned from a visit to Europe and America, and the Prime Minister, have been strangled.

GEN. O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., started from Chicago this week on his return to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, from a few weeks' leave.

COMMODORE Cicero Price, U. S. N., visited New York this week, stopping at the Everett House.

GEN. W. T. Sherman, after a visit to his daughter in Philadelphia, came to New York this week to bid adieu to old friends before going to St. Louis.

THE transfer of Gen. Pope's Aides, Captains Dunn and Taylor and Lieut. Emmet, to San Francisco is sincerely regretted at Fort Leavenworth, where they are held in high esteem, and have aided so materially in the official and personal attractions of that important garrison.

ASST. Surgeon W. Fitzhugh Carter, U. S. A., and his bride, late Miss Annie H. Christian, of Richmond, Va., have joined the garrison circle at Washington Barracks, D. C., and are welcome additions.

SURGEON J. O. McKee, U. S. A., is expected at Vancouver Barracks next week to enter upon his duties as Medical Director of the Department of the Columbia.

MAJOR H. S. Hawkins, 6th U. S. Inf., is expected in Detroit, Mich., in a few days, and will likely go to Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, as commander of that post.

GEN. Alex. Shaler, of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of Evacuation Day, Nov. 26, called upon Major-General Hancock this week to arrange as to the presence of U. S. troops on the occasion.

MAJOR-GEN. Schofield is reported to be highly pleased with Chicago and his new and important command, and Col. Wherry and Lieut. Schofield, his aides, likewise find themselves at home.

THE trial of Lieut. Chas. E. Hargons, 5th U. S. Inf., at Fort Keogh, Montana, has been completed, and we give the result in another column. It is gratifying to be able to state that he was acquitted of any false or fraudulent intent in the transactions concerning his pay accounts.

CAPTAIN John Egan, 4th U. S. Artillery, has taken command at Fort Warren, Mass., on the departure of Colonel Best for Fort Adams.

MAJOR F. W. Hees, U. S. A., will return in a few weeks to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., from which he has been absent for several months.

GEN. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., lately returned from Europe, received a hearty welcome back to Willet's Point, although his stay there will be only temporary for the present until the Gun Foundry Board completes its labors.

COL. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., has closed up his business at Newport Barracks, Ky., and expects to leave in a few days for Chicago to enter upon duty as Assistant to Adjutant General Williams.

THE Omaha *Herald* says: "General Howard and Lieut. Howard, Gen. Dandy and Capt. McCauley met Gen. Schofield and his party, at the Omaha depot on their way to Chicago. Gen. Schofield stood the fatigue of the long journey very well, and, as Gen. Howard remarked, looked as fresh and hearty as he did ten years ago."

THE Apache *Rocket* of October 26, has the following Fort Davis, Texas, items:

Lieut. T. W. Jones returned Wednesday evening. Col. Mills and wife returned from El Paso Saturday. Lieut. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cavalry, will not go on leave of absence for some time yet. Col. Van Vleet returned Wednesday from the Pinery. Lieut. Dunning came in with him. Gen. Grierson and wife, Major Woodward and Lieut. Grierson left Sunday for San Antonio. Geo. G. Ileson is the happiest boy at the post. He has a fine new shot gun with pi-stol grip and Damascus barrels. Dr. Gardner, Captain Keyes and Lieut. Woodbury went over to Tuleh Creek on a hunting and fishing expedition. Lieut. Fountain and Ives, with a detachment of the Livermore expedition, are now at the post. It was at first reported that the party had captured a wandering Arab from the desert of Sahara but it turned out to be Lieut. Ives in Oriental costume. The bachelor officers gave a very pleasant hop at the post Monday evening complimentary to Miss Katie Murphy, who left the next morning with her father for San Antonio. A party of young ladies and gentlemen accompanied Miss Murphy as far as Maxon's springs. Lieutenants Ayres, E. Gleason and Cowles met the party at Marathon.

GEN. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and family are due at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, this week. While passing through St. Paul, a *Press* reporter interviewed him, and says: "He is the living embodiment of health, and his visit home has been in all respects a very pleasant one. Gen. Miles is to some extent interested in the political outlook. He had passed some time of late near Yonkers, N. Y., contiguous to Mr. Tilden's summer residence, Greystone. He stated that Uncle Samuel never goes out without an attendant, and it is almost impossible for him to raise his hands to his face. Gen. Miles is very much pleased with his Pacific coast station, and finds Portland and vicinity very agreeable. 'St. Paul,' he said, 'has got a splendid start and is full of vigor. I think it has the assurance of a grand future.' Relative to Army changes the general was painfully reticent."

CAPT. C. W. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., has recently joined at Whipple Barracks from Fort Davis, Texas, and the Arizona *Miner* takes occasion to say: "Although one of the youngest officers of the Quartermaster's Department, Captain Williams has a good reputation for industry and ability. He is also a fine electrician, having perfected an invention for sending and receiving messages or signals on a moving train, which promises to be of great benefit in the near future."

THE Arizona *Miner*, referring to Lt. W. H. Johnston, 16th Infantry, recently appointed from civil life, says: "Lieut. Johnston will be remembered as the son of Major Johnston, of the Pay Department, who was stationed at Whipple for a long time. Young Johnston was both an able and popular young man, and it was mainly due to his efforts that the Prescott Rifles, a company composed of the leading young men of this city, was formed. Up to the time he left Arizona, a year or more ago, he had served as 1st Lieutenant of the R. fls, and they, as well as his other friends in Prescott, are heartily glad to hear of his appointment and wish him every success in his Army career."

MESSRS. N. Sadler and John Sabine, of the Adjutant General's Office, attended the funeral in New York of A. M. Perottet, who died at the Manhattan Hotel last week from an overdose of laudanum. They said that Mr. Perottet came to Washington last December from Chicago, where he had been a clerk under Gen. Sheridan. Since they had known him he had attended very closely to his duties, and had made strenuous efforts to overcome a passion for intoxicants. They think that this passion got the better of him while here, and that in a particularly restless mood he took laudanum, not or suicide, but to quiet his nerves.

GEN. William Myers, U. S. A., has arrived in Chicago, from St. Paul. Before leaving the latter city the inevitable reporter interviewed him on the Vermilye affair to which we referred last week. General Myers said:

The charges this fellow brings against me are entirely false. My relations with Mrs. Vermilye have been entirely honorable and entirely of a friendly nature. I have been a friend to both of them, and the fact that I have had some deal with Mrs. Vermilye is a lady of eminence, respectability, and the generally accepted of our nation and to blot her reputation shows his despicable character. He has systematically robbed me and has \$2,000 of my money, for which he will make no account. Since Gen. Ben. secured his arrest for embezzlement in Chicago, he has used every effort to get even with me, and this divorce suit of his is one of his despicable methods. It was not until his wife had begun an action, and he will be shown up effectually if it ever comes to a trial.

THE Secretary of the Navy has, at the request of Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, detailed Ensign John B. Bernadon to proceed to Corea for the purpose of making a report on the geological and other scientific ventures of that island. Ensign Bernadon is now on special duty at the Smithsonian Institution. He will proceed to Corea on the *Alert* from San Francisco.

It is noted as a curious historical coincidence that Gen. Washington and Gen. Sherman issued their farewell orders to the Army on the same day a century apart, Nov. 1, 1783-1883.

THE "Yantic-Proteus" Court of Inquiry organized at Washington, Thursday of this week, Gen. Bond, Poe, and Ayres, and Major Goodfellow being in their places and the officers interested present.



CAPTAIN E. M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry, on leave from the West, visited Washington this week and paid his respects to his charge of last summer—President Arthur—and afterwards left for North Carolina. He is expected in New York soon.

LIEUTS. J. H. Dorst and Alex. Rodgers, 4th Cavalry, aides to General Mackenzie, are agreeable additions to the military circle of San Antonio.

COMMANDER C. M. Schoonmaker, U. S. N., and family, have rejoined at the Norfolk Navy-yard from a visit to New York.

COMMODORE J. L. Davis, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the Astor House, New York, on Tuesday.

The San Francisco Report of October 27, says:

Major Wilhelm of the 8th is here. Paymaster Standcliffe visited the city this week. Major Whitney of the 8th Infantry is in the city. The Meaple court-martial is postponed until Tuesday next. Commander Barclay of the *Alert* was in the city this week. Colonel Mendenhall left for the East this week. Major Bandol and Major Eakin, of Fort Point, were in the city this week. Captain and Mrs. Boyd and Miss Minnie are missed from week. General Hancock, who is seriously ill, is going to Mare Island to enjoy a brief vacation. Returning, he will visit this coast en route. General Pope will arrive about the middle of the month. The wedding of Capt. Payson and Miss Parrott will probably occur about Nov. 18. Lieut. Taunt, who came out here with the naval apprentices, went East on Thursday. Lieutenant Cutts is liable to enjoy the extreme felicity of conducting to Alaska the naval apprentices for the *Adams*. Most of the Army and Navy officers stationed in this city and vicinity are members of the Bohemian Club. The *Hawley*, Commander Nichols, arrived from the Alaska coast on Wednesday. The summer cruise of six months was highly satisfactory. General Kautz is expected in Washington by the 10th of November. In case General Pope does not assume command of the Division of the Pacific, General Kautz will probably be given the Department of California. Gen. Kautz is an efficient and popular officer, and his appointment to the command of the department would be a graceful and appropriate compliment to one of the finest officers in the service.

CAPT. G. A. Goodall, 231 U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

GEN. Francis Fessenden, U. S. A., registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York, Nov. 5.

LIEUT. H. P. Ritzius, 25th U. S. Infantry, is at Yankton, Dakota, looking after the roads from there to Fort Randall.

LIEUT. C. L. Steele, 18th Inf., was expected at Fort Maginnis, Montana, this week, from St. Paul.

The departure from San Antonio of Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A., and his estimable family, has caused sincere regret. Their social relations in that city were many, and the church as well as the State loses a good friend in General Augur.

GEN. H. B. Grierson, U. S. A., and his son, Lieut. C. H. Grierson, have rejoined at Fort Davis from their temporary tour of duty at San Antonio.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. A. B. Smith, U. S. N. of the Norfolk Navy Yard, is visiting in the North on leave.

CAPT. T. B. Hunt, U. S. A., registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, a few days ago.

LIEUT. Geo. H. Morgan, 31 U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting friends in Omaha, is on his way back to Arizona.

A DISTINGUISHED party, headed by Senator Logan, paid a visit recently to the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, and the commandant, Col. Flager, was unremitting in his attentions and endeavors to show the party all worth seeing at the Arsenal, and to explain its workings and its necessities.

JUDGE ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDNER, LL. D., U. S. A., attended a stated meeting of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society at Boston, Mass., Wednesday of this week, and read an interesting paper on "The Society of the Cincinnati in France under Louis XVI."

GEN. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., passed through El Paso, October 29, on his way to San Antonio, which gives the *El Paso Times* an opportunity to say: "His administration of military affairs in New Mexico seems to have given satisfaction both to the Government and to the citizens of that Territory, and is now leaving there to take command of the Department of Texas, where we hope he may be equally successful."

The Vancouver Independent of October 25, says:

Captain W. S. Patten, Depot Quartermaster, is quite sick from pneumonia. Capt. Robert Pollock, retired, has taken up his residence at Cornelius, Oregon. Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M., has gone to San Francisco on a short trip before taking station at Portland. Captain J. Q. Adams, 1st Cavalry, of Fort Cour de d'Alene, with his wife paid a visit to friends at the Barracks this week. Lieut. B. H. Patterson, 1st Artillery, departed with his family for San Francisco Saturday last. Capt. S. G. Whipple, 1st Cavalry, paid a flying visit to Vancouver on Friday last, and has gone since to Fort Townsend. Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, Lieut. F. J. A. Darr, 12th Inf., and Maj. Poole, P. D., registered at Hqs. the 17th. Mrs. H. H. Pierce departs this week with her family for the east, to remain during the winter. Many Vancouver friends will welcome her return. Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Infantry, is Acting Assistant Inspector General during the temporary absence of Gen. Greene. Gen. Nelson A. Miles left Washington on Tuesday, en route for Vancouver Barracks. Lieut. O. F. Long, aide-de-camp, left yesterday by the N. P. R. R. to meet him. Col. Rodney Smith left Portland for San Francisco on Saturday. He expects to return before the end of the month. On Wednesday evening, 17th, the officers and ladies of the barracks gave a farewell entertainment to Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson, on the eve of their departure for San Francisco. It was an enjoyable affair, and showed well the high esteem in which Lieut. Patterson and his wife are held at the barracks.

CAPTAIN J. P. Walker, 3d Cavalry, late of the Insane Asylum at Washington, was in New York this week, and has a lengthy story to tell of his vicissitudes and his trials. A *Times* reporter, who had a two hours' interview with him, says: "The Captain betrayed no peculiarities or eccentricities in manner or conversation. He is a fine-looking man of military appearance, somewhat more than 40 years of age. He has a wife and five children, who are at present living in St. Charles, Mo., and are dependent upon him for support. He related in a graphic manner his Army troubles, and as to his recent departure from the asylum stated that he managed to escape by sawing the bars of his cell window on the 9th of October, when he came at once to New York and reported his arrival to the Adjutant-General of the Army. He charges certain officers of the Army and of the War Department,

including Gen. Sherman and Secretary Lincoln, with conspiracy to ruin him, and alleges that their enmity is largely due to the fact that he supported Gen. Hancock in the last Presidential campaign. The Captain is living in very humble quarters at No. 58 West Tenth street, and is almost totally destitute, and is without friends in New York. He has been obliged to issue an appeal for financial assistance to regain his rights, though he professes to despair of ever obtaining redress."

THE obituary notice of Dr. Isaac T. Coates, which appeared in a recent number of the JOURNAL, has so commended itself to the Medical Society of Delaware County, Pa., which holds its sessions at Chester in that State, that it has been directed by resolution that a copy of the same be transferred to its minutes and incorporated with its tribute to the deceased member.

REAR ADMIRAL D. McN. Fairfax, U. S. N., and Col. G. J. Lydecker, U. S. A., have been chosen trustees of the Church Home at Washington, to fill vacancies caused by death.

Mrs. H. M. Griffiths, carpenter U. S. Navy, who was formerly the preceptor of the present Naval Constructor-in-Chief Mr. T. D. Wilson, has reported for duty on the U. S. steamer *Quinnebaug* now at Leghorn, Italy.

THE Musical and Dramatic Society of Brownsville, Texas, gave an enjoyable concert there October 26, which was largely attended by officers and ladies from Fort Brown, citizens from Matamoros, etc. Mrs. Romeyn, wife of Captain H. Romeyn, 5th U. S. Inf., rendered efficient aid in the success of the concert, and sang in handsome style several selected pieces.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON A. F. Magruder, U. S. N., and Mrs. Magruder are visiting in the south of France.

AMONGST the patients in the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., are Surgeon W. G. Farwell, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Richard Wallach, U. S. Marine Corps.

THE Leavenworth Times welcomes General C. C. Augur, U. S. A., to that city, saying: "Our new commander is a gentleman of sixty-two years of age, and of very pleasant manners. He takes a prominent part in society and in the church, and is in every way a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet and who delights in making his visitor feel at home. We hope his stay at this post will be so pleasant that our people and himself will regret his departure two years hence, when, under the law, he will be placed on the retired list."

GENERAL O. D. Greene, U. S. A., has rejoined at Vancouver Barracks from a trip to San Francisco.

GENERAL J. N. G. Whistler, Colonel 15th Infantry, has established regimental headquarters at Fort Buford, Dakota.

COLONEL Charles Bird, U. S. A., left Fort Snelling, Minn., November 2, for Fort Spokane, Washington Territory.

THE *Alta-Californian* says: Lieut. David A. Hall, commander of the revenue cutter *John F. Hartley*, for the past week has been seriously ill with pleurisy, but at present is improving. This gentleman's time of service on the *Hartley* expires next December, when he will go East.

LIEUT. F. P. Fremont, U. S. A., says the *Omaha Herald*, will be married, December 12, to Miss Carrie Townsend.

LIEUT. G. O. Foulk, U. S. N., came on to New York this week with the members of the Korean Embassy in this country, and who are to return home on the *Trenton*.

LIEUT. H. J. Dockrell, British navy, arrived in New York from England on Tuesday.

LIEUT. F. E. Hobbs, U. S. A., and bride, have returned to Philadelphia and will locate there for the winter.

CAPTAIN W. I. Reed, 7th Infantry, was a visitor at Fort Laramie this week on court-martial service.

COLONEL John Mendenhall, U. S. A., now in Louisville, Ky., will spend a couple of months on leave before coming East to join his regiment in New England.

GENERAL B. H. K. Whiteley, U. S. A., retired, who was graduated from West Point in 1830, is residing in Baltimore, Md.

MAJOR Edward Ball, 7th Cavalry, and Captain T. B. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., have appeared before the Retiring Board at Fort Snelling, and General Terry has forwarded the proceedings to Washington.

GENERAL H. B. Clitz, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., from a few weeks' trip to Washington, New York, etc.

LIEUT. John E. Myers, 3d Artillery, for some time past on leave in the North, is expected to return to St. Augustine, Fla., next week.

CAPTAIN John L. Thernon, 3d Artillery, in camp near Atlanta, expects soon to be able to return his troops to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

LIEUT. H. O. Danes, 3d Artillery, on leave in the North, will rejoin at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., in a few days.

MAJOR Anson Mills, 10th Cavalry, of Fort Davis, Texas, has started Northward, to be absent a few weeks.

GENERAL B. H. Grierson, U. S. A., after a brief tour in command of the Department of Texas, has resumed command of his regiment, the 10th Cavalry.

CAPTAIN G. B. Russell, 9th Infantry, follows his chief for many years—General Augur—to Fort Leavenworth, and as Inspector-General of the Department of the Missouri will find ample scope for his energy and ability.

CAPTAIN John A. Krees, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has arrived at Indianapolis Arsenal from San Antonio and entered upon his duties there.

MAJOR Geo. A. Farrington, 3d Cavalry, lately promoted, will report soon to Gen. Crook at Whipple Barracks, and will likely take the late Major Nolan's place at Fort Huachuca.

COLONEL F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., of Newport Barracks, Ky., was a visitor this week at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., on court-martial service.

LIEUTS. John Newton and J. G. Leefe, U. S. A., registered in Laramie City this week as witnesses in a case pending before the U. S. District Court of Wyoming.

CAPTAIN C. E. Morse, 16th Infantry, has been obliged by ill-health to relinquish duty at Fort Concho, Texas, and will seek recuperation on a long leave.

CAPTAIN A. B. MacGowan, 12th Infantry, and bride, who were married at Lausburgh, N. Y., in September last, have taken a residence at 305 West Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky., Captain MacGowan being on recruiting service in that city.

LIEUT. Lewis Merriam, 4th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, and been the recipient of much praise for his success in the late rifle competitions at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. L. H. Walker, 4th Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week from a brief vacation.

QUARTERMASTER M. M. Maxon, 10th Cavalry, was in San Antonio this week.

COLONEL Alex. Piper, U. S. A., started from New York this week on his return trip to St. Augustine, Fla.

GENERAL J. C. Kelton, U. S. A., has temporary charge of the Division of the Pacific, under General Sheridan, and will conduct its affairs until the arrival of Gen. Pope.

ASSISTANT SURGEON General Robert Murray, U. S. A., has returned to New York from a trip to Washington, and waits.

LIEUTS. C. J. Bailey, 1st Artillery, and D. L. Tate, 1st Cavalry, are recent additions to the garrison of the Presidio of San Francisco.

MAJOR John Green, 1st Cavalry, has rejoined at Boise Barracks, Idaho, from a trip to San Francisco as witness in the Meaple case.

GENERAL J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., took command of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., on November 1, relieving Col. L. L. Livingston, who has been in command since Gen. Getty left. Gen. Tidball's return to Fort Monroe has given much satisfaction there, and an era of continued prosperity for the school is confidently looked forward to.

COLONEL R. S. La Motte, 12th Infantry, bade farewell to friends in New York early in the week, and betook himself to Plattburg Barracks, where he was cordially received by Captain M. E. Stacey and his brother officers, and entered upon the command of the post.

LIEUT. E. B. Rheem, 21st U. S. Inf., will spend the winter abroad for the benefit of his health.

COL. Wiseman-Clarke and Lieut. Col. Clayton, of the British Army, are visiting in New York, putting up at the Windsor.

THE Geographical Society of France has sent to our State Department a handsome gold medal, intended as a testimonial to Lieut. Frederick A. Schwatka, 3d U. S. Cavalry, in recognition of his services in the successful expedition to King William Land in 1878-80.

PLATTSBURG Barracks, N. Y., this week, had occasion for the exercise of hospitality, owing to the presence there on court-martial service of Col. H. W. Closson, Capt. D. H. Kinzie, E. O. Gibson, and W. E. Dove, and Lieut. O. E. Wood, G. E. Sage, and T. R. Adams, U. S. A., most of them from New York Harbor.

MAJOR Edward Ball, 7th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Ball were guests recently at the Merchant's Hotel, St. Paul.

THE return of Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., to Governor's Island brings back to his old position as Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's Department, at Governor's Island, Mr. Conrad Bollinger, late of the Quartermaster General's Office.

LIEUT. S. S. Pague, 15th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Randall, Dakota, from a trip to Fort Snelling.

CAPT. J. R. Kelly and Lieut. Louis Ostheim, U. S. A., of Jackson Barracks, La., visited Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week, on court-martial service.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. E. Price, U. S. A., late of Fort Niagara, N. Y., has arrived at Fort Custer, Montana.

GEN. Wesley Merritt and Col. R. S. La Motte, U. S. A., were among the guests at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

Mrs. MASON, wife of ex-Sergeant Mason, still in the Albany Penitentiary, writes to a friend from Locust Grove, Va.: "I am so glad to hear of the movement in regard to my husband's release. I hope it may prove a great success this time, as it failed before. I had thought of going to the President again myself. I don't know whether it will be of any use or not, but I think I will try it once more. My little boy is well. My husband was not looking well when I saw him. He did not look like my husband, I can tell you, poor man. I will be glad when he can get away from there."

THE Cheyenne Reporter says: "Captain R. H. Pratt, 10th U. S. Cavalry, of the Carlisle, Pa., Indian Training School, is now visiting the various Indian Agencies gathering recruits for his school. The Captain is doing a noble work in the cause of Indian education, and is full of enthusiasm and energy in carrying forward the purpose. He is very popular with the Indians, who are much pleased with the reports the children bring back from Carlisle of the treatment received at that place and the advancement made while there."

CAPT. Edward M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry, ("Jack") who was ordered this week to report in person to General Shafter in New York for recruiting duty, is to be assigned to recruiting in North Carolina, at such station as he may select. His wife and children are now in Washington, from their home near Goldsboro, N. C. He will return to Washington Saturday, and will go South next week.



It is reported in Massachusetts that General Butler, who has just lost his re-election as Governor of Massachusetts, has improved the opportunity of his occupation of the State House to remove from the archives some uncomplimentary records of his military career.

The accident through which Lieut. Noyes met his death occurred in this wise: They were having spar drill on board the *Richmond*, and he was in charge of the forecable. When the foretopgallant mast came down, instead of having a lizard, it had only a grummet, which slipped off directly after the spar was below the foretop. The spar fell forward, striking Lieut. Noyes on the right side of his head and breaking his skull. He lived nearly an hour, but was not conscious even for a moment.

LIEUT. J. N. Hemphill, U. S. N., has taken a furnished house in Washington.

LIEUT.-COMDR. John K. Winn, U. S. N., commanding the T. S. naval station at Key West, and inspector of the 7th lighthouse district, returned from a visit to the North last week.

Mrs. Commodore Phelps and Mrs. Chaplain Royce will spend the fall and winter in Europe.

LIEUT.-COMDR. C. J. Train, U. S. N., and Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, U. S. N., have been spending the week in Washington.

GUNNER John Russell, U. S. N., arrived at his home in Washington on Wednesday, having completed a three years' cruise.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending Nov. 7, 1883: *Army*—Lieut. N. Wolfe and wife, 2d Artillery; Captain S. B. Stafford, 15th Infantry; Lieut. J. M. Smith, retired; Captain E. M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry; J. F. Gregory, Engineer Corps. *Navy*—Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton, Master Henry McCrea, Commodore Thomas Pattison, Commodore W. P. Truxtun, Master A. H. Cobb, Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb, Chief Engineer Theo. Zeller, Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. Harvey, Passed Assistant Paymaster J. T. Addicks.

The following Army officers registered at the Adjutant General's office during the present week: Major Edward McK. Hudson, retired, 2001 I street, N. W., to take up residence; Major J. W. Souly, Q. M. Department, 1812 R st., N. W., en route to new station from Fort Adams; Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, St. James, on leave; Lieut. J. M. Smith, retired, Ebbitt House; Lieut. Theo. C. Davenport, 9th Cavalry, 1706 G street, on leave; Captain E. M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry, Ebbitt House, on leave; Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, Owen House, for duty as recorder of Court of Inquiry, to investigate Groely relief; Major James Gillies, Q. M. D., 1105 H street, on duty connected with Q. M. Department.

BRIQ. General Wm. B. Rochester, Paymaster General U. S. A., is off from Washington this week spending a well earned vacation with friends in New York. Col. Carey is acting as Paymaster-General during his absence.

The *New York Sun* publishes a letter from Captain John P. Walker in which he proclaims himself a victim of persecution by the War Department, and calls upon all good people to contribute to his support, as he has been deprived of his pay. Great difficulty has been experienced in dealing with his case. To almost every one he seems perfectly sane. It is only when under repression and discipline that he becomes erratic and irresponsible. Another case which involves the question of sanity and will shortly call for action of the authorities is that of Lieutenant Simpson, 8d Cavalry, the same regiment as Captain Walker, who is still in the hospital, in Arizona.

The *Pioneer-Press* says: "Commodore A. C. Rhind, just promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in the Navy, was a partner of C. W. Woolley in the grocery business in St. Paul before the war, having resigned from the Navy. On the outbreak of the war he resigned, re-entered the Navy, and acquired distinction for courage and ability." Admiral Rhind has been continuously in the service since his appointment from Alabama, Sept. 3, 1833, or over 45 years altogether. The only article of a country grocer's supplies he ever knew of his dealing in was gunpowder, in which he has been the largest dealer, probably, of any officer, having sent off no less than 215 tons of it in one batch before Fort Fisher, Dec. 23, 1864. Mr. C. W. Woolley must look elsewhere for his long lost partner.

GEN. Geo. B. McClellan and Mrs. McClellan are visiting at Old Point Comfort, Va.

INITIATORY movements have already begun throughout the country to obtain from Congress, when it meets, a law promoting Lieutenant-General Sheridan to General, and Major-General Hancock to Lieutenant-General.

EX-LIEUT. Henry O. Flipper is now clerk in a laundry in Paso, Tex., and it is said some of his friends there intend to appeal to Congress at the next session to have him reinstated in the Army. Flipper says his sentence was illegal and unduly severe. "I was," he says, "an inexperienced lieutenant—a mere boy at the time—and was acquitted of the more grave charge of embezzlement, and yet I was dismissed from the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

LIEUT. C. A. Bennett, 3d U. S. Artillery, now visiting friends at Englewood, N. J., will rejoin his command at Camp Mitchell, Atlanta, towards the end of November.

GENERAL Sherman paid a visit to Gen. Hancock at Governor's Island on Thursday, and his reception was, if possible, more hearty than in the days of his active command. The band of the 5th U. S. Artillery, and the presence of numerous officers from the posts in New York Harbor at a

meeting of the Military Service Institution, combined to make the visit extremely pleasant. On leaving Governor's Island General Sherman paid a visit to Bedloe's Island with Gen. Stone.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

THE long expected change of commanders in this great Military Division has at last transpired. The departure of General Sheridan was unattended by any demonstration, not because one would not have been accorded, but for the reason that it was in conformity with his expressed wishes, and thus without display or ostentation, there went out from our midst a hero, who, during these years of quiet, official station had so completely crept into the affections of this busy people, as not only to become honored and respected by those who had the privilege of a personal acquaintance, but absolutely loved by all of its citizens without distinction.

While General Sheridan and party were rolling rapidly away from General Schofield and party were in the same manner hastening to Chicago, and shortly before 8 o'clock, on the morning of the last day of October, Major-General John M. Schofield, wife, son and daughter, and Charles B. Schofield, U. S. A., registered at the Leland Hotel.

Col. Wm. M. Wherry, of General Schofield's staff, preceded him here, and is also quartered at the Leland, with his family. Captain Wm. P. Clark, 2d Cavalry, who has been on special duty for some time past at Genl. Sheridan's headquarters is continued on duty with General Schofield.

It may be said here that the assignment of General Schofield to succeed General Sheridan in command of this Division, meets with the hearty approval of the press and people of Chicago, and his advent here with his estimable family bids fair to become most agreeable.

Among the Army personals and arrivals recorded at the Leland, and Division Headquarters may be mentioned Col. Richard L. Dodge, 11th Infantry; Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., on sick leave; Bvt. Major-Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., Colonel 22d Inf., on leave; Major A. E. Bates, Paymaster, U. S. A., en route to Fort Keogh; Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., on leave; Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry, Bvt. Maj.-Genl. U. S. A., under orders from the Lieut.-Gen.; Capt. D. A. Abbott, 6th Cav., on leave; Bvt. Maj.-Genl. O. B. Wilcox, Col. 12th Infantry, Lieut. W. C. Butler, 3d Inf., on leave; Lt. E. J. McClelland, 2d Cav., on leave, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Genl. John A. McClelland, and Miss Rose McClelland (at the Leland this week); Major J. P. Willard, Paymaster, U. S. A., on leave; Capt. Geo. K. Brady, 23d Inf., joining station at Fort Union. Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., on leave. Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav., on leave from Ft. Riley. Col. Wm. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt. Genl., Bvt. Maj. Genl. U. S. A.

Mrs. Lieut. Geo. E. Pond and two children, who have been visiting friends near Watertown, Wis., rested at the Leland, en route to join her husband at Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Capt. R. H. Montgomery and wife stopped at the Leland, en route to join at Fort Niobrara from a six months leave spent about Washington.

Major John R. Page, captain 3d Infantry, who has been on recruiting duty in this city for two years past, has been relieved and has started for his station at Fort Missoula.

Major Page, who is an old resident, and who is highly esteemed here in Chicago, leaves his family in this city at the residence of his brother, Wm. R. Page, Esq., in order to afford his children the facilities of schooling.

Capt. E. M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry, who commanded the escort of the Presidential party in the Yellowstone, put up at the Leland this week, en route to Washington on leave. Captain "Jack" became a great favorite with the Presidential party, and is now about to change positions and become a guest of some of them at the Capital.

Lieut. John J. Dougherty, who has been spending a short leave in Indianapolis in quest of medical aid, has returned to his station at Fort Sully.

CAEROLI.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 9.

Lieut. Tyler, U. S. N., is in town. Lieut. Hodgson, U. S. N., and family, and Dr. Mackie, U. S. N., and family, are at the Ferguson Cottage. Capt. Joseph Irish, commanding the revenue cutter *Grant* at New York, is spending his leave of absence at this place. The newly dug artesian well at the Torpedo Station is a failure. It was 211 feet deep. Geologists are of the opinion that it will be necessary to dig deeper in order to obtain water suitable to drink.

Commander Lindsay, of the English navy, visited the Torpedo Station and was shown all that there was to be seen at that place.

Capt. E. O. Matthews, of the Gun Foundry Board, who reported for duty on board of the *New Hampshire* on Thursday, has gone to Rock Island on business connected with the Gun Board. He will, before his return, also visit New York and Philadelphia on similar business.

Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., will be missed here during the winter. He has gone to New York to report for duty on board of the *Minnesota*. His family will remain here.

A handsome boat has been built here for the use of the officers of the *New Hampshire*.

The 2½ story cottage being built here for Mrs. C. B. L. Noyes, widow of the late Lieut. Boutelle Noyes, U. S. N., is nearly completed. It is located in a fashionable part of the city. It is a very pretty house and will cost about \$10,000.

#### U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 36,

Relative to the examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Naval Constructors, in addition to those provided for by Sections 1403 and 1522 of the Revised Statutes:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, October 29, 1883.

Any person desiring to appear before the board for examination must furnish the Department with favorable testimonials or certificates received from the person from whom he learned his profession, or from Naval Constructors under whom he may have served in a Navy-yard, both as to professional qualifications and moral character. Should the testimonials be satisfactory to the Department, the candidate will receive permission to appear before the Board of Examiners.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-four nor more than thirty years of age; must be free from physical defects, and must have passed an examination before a Board of Naval Medical Officers, who will furnish the Board of Examiners with a certificate of the physical fitness of each candidate. Examinations shall be in writing, but the Board will examine the candidates orally on points involved in the written examination, should it be deemed advisable. The circular also gives a list of subjects in which candidates will be examined.

## THE ARMY.

G. O. 77, H. Q. A., Nov. 1, 1883.

Published on p. 273 last week.

G. O. 78, H. Q. A., Nov. 1, 1883.

In obedience to the orders of the President, promulgated in G. O. 71, Oct. 13, 1883, from these H. Q., the undersigned hereby assume command of the Army of the United States.

The following named officers compose the personal staff of the Lieutenant General:

Major Michael V. Sheridan, Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Secretary.

Capt. Wm. J. Volkmar, 5th Cav., A. D. C.

Capt. James F. Gregory, Corps of Engrs., A. D. C.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen.

G. O. 18, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 1, 1883.

In compliance with G. O. 71, H. Q. A., dated Oct. 13, 1883, I hereby assume command of the Div. of the Missouri.

Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cav., are announced as A. D. C.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major Gen.

G. O. 9, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Oct. 25, 1883.

1. Under instructions of the War Dept., from this date till further orders, the Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California will be under the immediate command of the General-in-Chief.

2. In compliance with the orders from the War Dept. and telegraphic instructions from the General of the Army, Major General J. M. Schofield this day relinquishes command of the Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California.

By command of Major Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 17, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 1, 1883.

Published on p. 273 last week.

G. O. 26, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 1, 1883.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, Major Gen. John Pope relinquishes command of this Dept. to assume the command of the Div. of the Pacific.

The separation from the command of this Dept. has long been looked forward to with painful regret, and it is difficult even now to be reconciled to it. The efficiency and good discipline of the troops in this Dept. and their faithful service are well known, and have given the Dept. of the Missouri a high place in the esteem of the Army. Whilst this is generally known and recognized, there are none but those concerned who know the kindly and affectionate relations which have existed for so many years between the Dept. Comdr. and those under his command, and which now make parting so sorrowful. To the officers and men of this command, their zeal and energy, and the perfect good faith and good feeling with which they have performed every duty, are due the high reputation of the Department and its good condition.

In everything to be done the Dept. Comdr. has at all times received the hearty support of the command—a support which he is grateful to know was as much due to personal feeling for him as to the obligation of duty.

It is impossible for the Dept. Comdr. to express in words the profound regret at parting from a command which he has held so many years, and with officers to whom he is deeply attached, without being led into expressions perhaps inappropriate to an official order. It will be sufficient to say that he will always hold them in affectionate remembrance and always be grateful to them not only for the efficient official support they have given him in his official duties, but for the friendly and affectionate feeling with which it was rendered. He hopes for them in the future what certainly their past entitles them to: all the success and all the happiness that can be expected in this life.

To the officers of the General Staff serving at these H. Q. thanks are due, and are tendered, for their uniform fidelity and the very efficient manner in which they have given every aid and support to the Dept. Comdr. in the performance of his duties.

Major Gen. JOHN POPE.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Nov. 1, 1883.

By virtue of G. O. 71, c. s., from the H. Q. A., the Dept. of the South is this day merged in the Dept. of the East.

Post commanders and other officers stationed in the late Dept. of the South will hereafter in communicating with Dept. H. Q., address their communications to the Asst. Adjt. Gen., H. Q. Dept. of the East.

G. C. M. O. 164, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Oct. 20, 1883.

Before a General Court-martial, at Fort Keogh, of which Colonel John P. Hatch, 2d Cavalry, is president, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Charles E. Hargous, 5th Infantry.

Charge 1. Absence without leave, the specification alleging absence from April 15, 1883; date of expiration of leave to June 21, 83, date of reporting for duty at Fort Keogh.

Charge 2. Conduct to the prejudice, etc. Six specifications, alleging transfer of pay accounts for Nov. and Dec., 1882, and for Jan., Feb., March and April, 1883, to Burnett and Smith, of New York City, amounts for those months not being actually due at the time of transfer.

Charge 3. Making and presenting false and fraudulent claims against the U. S. in violation of the 60th Article of War. Seven specifications, alleging the presentation to Paymaster Arthur of pay accounts for full pay when only entitled to half pay, and for presenting to Paymaster Bates pay accounts for April, 1883, which had already been paid by Major Arthur.

Charge 4. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, one specification alleging transfer of pay accounts for April, 1883, to Burnett and Smith, and then transfer of accounts for same month to Bateman and Co., of Washington.

Plea to the 1st charge and specification not guilty; to specifications 2d charge guilty but to charge not guilty. To specifications 3d charge guilty, except all as to false or fraudulent intent, and to 3d charge not guilty; to specification 4, charge guilty, but to 4th charge not guilty. The findings were the same as the plea, except as to the 2d charge, of which he was found guilty (conduct to the prejudice, etc.).

Sentence—"To be suspended from rank and command for one month."

The proceedings and findings, in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Charles E. Hargous, 5th Inf., are approved. The sentence is confirmed and will be duly executed.

By command of Brig. Gen. Terry:

SAMUEL BUCKE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 26, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Oct. 31, 1883.

Conformably to the orders of the President, conveying an



assignment to another Dept., Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, relinquishes command of the Dept. of Texas.

In bidding farewell to the officers and enlisted men of this command, and communicating to them his assurance of a warm interest in their future welfare, it is a pleasure for him to express his high appreciation of their faithful and efficient service. He has noticed, in their efforts for the advancement of civilization over a wide territory, quite recently reclaimed from Indians and marauders, an emulative zeal which may well guide all troops having at heart the honor and credit of the military service.

Brig. Gen. C. C. AUGUR.

#### G. O. 27, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 1, 1883.

In compliance with the provisions of G. O. 71, c. s., H. Q. A., Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur assumes command of the Dept. of the Missouri.

All existing orders will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

1st Lieut. Colon Augur, 2d Cavalry, is announced as A. D. C. to the Dept. Comdr.

Brig. Gen. C. C. AUGUR.

#### G. O. 27, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Nov. 1, 1883.

In compliance with the orders of the President, promulgated in par. 1, G. O. 71, c. s., from the Adj. Gen. Office, Brig. Gen. R. S. Mackenzie assumes command of the Dept. of Texas.

The following officers, as personal staff, are announced: Aide-de-Camp—1st Lieuts. Joseph H. Dorst and Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav.

Brig. Gen. R. S. MACKENZIE.

#### CIRCULAR 20, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Oct. 29, 1883.

From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1883, there have been reported to these H. Q., 96 desertions from the four regiments serving in this Dept.: 21 from the 8th Cavalry; 17 from the 10th Cavalry; 11 from Light Battery, F. 3d Artillery; 30 from the 16th Infantry, and 17 from the 19th Infantry.

#### CIRCULAR 42, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Oct. 25, 1883.

Publishes extracts from the reports of Target Practice of companies in the Dept. Platte, for August. Company Commanders will post one copy of this circular in the barracks for the information of their men.

#### CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Oct. 19, 1883.

Publishes extracts taken from the Target Reports of companies serving in the Dept. of California, for the month of August, 1883.

#### CIRCULAR 14, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Oct. 30, 1883.

Announces the result of target practice in the Dept. for the month of September, 1883, with a list of officers and men who have qualified as marksmen during current target year, in addition to those published in Circulars 10, 11, 12 and 13, c. s., these H. Q.

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

#### AIDES-DE-CAMP.

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, 5th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, W. T., to such point in Idaho as may be necessary to carry out the instructions of the Dept. Comdr. On completing this duty Lieut. Long will return to his proper station, Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 146, Oct. 24, D. Columbia.)

Capt. W. M. Dunn, Jr., 2d Artillery, A. D. C., will proceed to Topeka, Kansas, on public business (S. O. 225, Oct. 31, Dept. Mo.)

The verbal instructions of Brig. Gen. Howard to 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., A. D. C., to accompany him to Fort Laramie, Wyo., on public business, Oct. 17, 1883, are confirmed (S. O. 117, Oct. 29, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cavalry, A. D. C., will accompany Major Gen. J. M. Schofield to Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 118, Oct. 23, D. P.)

Lieut. Col. James F. Gregory, A. D. C., will proceed to Boston, Mass., on official business (G. O., Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

#### ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

Major Henry C. Corbin, Asst. Adj. Gen., will, upon the completion of the duties assigned him at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, repair to Chicago, Illinois, and report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Missouri, for duty as Asst. Adj. Gen. at the H. Q. of that Division (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

#### QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are ordered: So much of par. 5, S. O. 240, Oct. 20, H. Q. A., as directs Capt. James M. Marshall, Asst. Q. M., to report in person to the C. O., Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at that post, and to report by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, is revoked. Capt. Marshall will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, to relieve Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, Asst. Q. M., from duty as Depot Q. M. at St. Paul, Minnesota. Capt. Wheeler will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for two days is granted Capt. Charles Bird, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. 188, Oct. 26, D. D.)

Capt. George E. Pond, Asst. Q. M., recently appointed, will repair from Fort Ringgold, Texas, to New York City, and report in person to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. Gen., for duty at the Q. M. Depot in that city (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, was ordered, October 22, to proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on public business (S. O. 144, Oct. 22, D. Columbia.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., having reported at Fort Snelling, Minn., is assigned to duty in the Dept. of Dakota, with station at Helena, M. T. (S. O. 188, Oct. 26, D. D.)

The following assignment of Paymasters for the payment of troops, in the Dept. of Columbia, on muster rolls of Oct. 31, 1883, is made: Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Fort Stevens, Oregon, Canby and Townsend, W. T. Major James P. Canby, Forts Coeur d'Alene, I. T., Spokane, W. T., and detachment at Fort Colville, W. T. Major D. B. Larned, Vancouver Barracks and Ord. Depot, W. T., and Fort Klamath, Oregon. Major D. O. Poole, Forts Lapwai, I. T., and Walla Walla, W. T. After payments at Forts Canby and Stevens, Lieut. Col. Smith will return to Portland, Oregon, for funds, and for the transaction of any official business at his office requiring attention, before proceeding to Fort Townsend (S. O. 145, Oct. 23, D. Columbia.)

Major George E. Glenn will pay the troops to Oct. 31, at

Camp Mitchell, near Atlanta, Ga.; Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., and St. Francis Barracks, St. Augusta, Fla. Major John B. Keefer at Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Columbus Barracks, Columbus, O., and Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa. Major George R. Smith at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.; Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; and will also proceed to the following points on business connected with the Pay Dept.: Baton Rouge, La.; Natchez, Miss.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Little Rock, Ark.; Helena, Ark.; Memphis, Nashville, Palaski and Decatur, Tenn.; Mobile, Ala. (S. O. 59, Oct. 30, Div. Atl.)

The journeys performed by Major W. H. Smyth, Paymr., between June 27 and July 3, and Oct. 12 and 19, 1883, from Tucson to San Carlos, A. T., and return, are confirmed (S. O. 101, Oct. 25, D. A.)

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of Oct. 31, 1883, by the following named Paymasters: At Forts Mojave and Verde, and Whipple Barracks, by Major P. P. G. Hall. At Forts Apache, Grant and Thomas, and San Carlos Agency, by Major W. H. Comegys. At Forts Bowie, Huachuca, Lowell and McDowell, by Major W. H. Smyth (S. O. 101, Oct. 25, D. A.)

Payments to the troops in the Dept. of California, on the musters of October 31, 1883, are assigned to Paymasters as follows: Major C. J. Sprague, Presidio of San Francisco; Forts Mason and Winfield Scott, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal, and San Diego Barracks, Cal. Major F. M. Cox, Forts Bidwell, Cal., McDermitt and Halleck, Nev. Major W. E. Creary, Fort Gaston, Cal. Major J. S. Wither, Angel Island and Alcatraz Island, Cal. Major Cox will proceed to Fort Bidwell via Redding and Alturas (S. O. 151, Oct. 25, D. Cal.)

Major George W. Candee, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and pay the troops stationed at that point (S. O. 128, Nov. 6, Div. Mo.)

The following order has been received from the War Department:

#### "WAR DEPT., Nov. 5, 1883.

"During the absence of the Paymaster General, Major A. B. Carey, Paymr., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Paymaster General and perform his duties.

#### "ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

(S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Pay Dept. will proceed to the points herein named, and pay the troops thereat: Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, at Fort Snelling, Minn. Major Wm. Smith, at Fort Snelling, D. T. Major J. E. Blaine, at Forts Missoula, Shaw and Assiniboine, M. T. Major H. Clayton, at Forts Ellis, Carter and Maginnis, M. T., and the out post thereof. Major A. Sharp, at Forts Randall, Hale, Sully and Bennett, D. T. Major D. W. Bair, at Forts Pembina, Totten, Lincoln and Yates, D. T. Major C. H. Whipple, at Forts Keogh, M. T., Meade and Buford, D. T., and Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 191, Oct. 30, D. D.)

#### ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. George W. Goethals, Chief Engr. Officer of the Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to Fort Spokane, W. T., and carry out the verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 144, Oct. 22, D. Columbia.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. J. H. Lacy is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Craig, N. M., and will return to his station at Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 123, Oct. 31, D. N. M.)

Leave of absence for three months, on Surg. certificate, is granted Capt. Julius H. Patzki, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for four days is granted Asst. Surg. Gen. Robert Murray, Medical Director (S. O. 60, Nov. 1, Div. A.) Par. 1, S. O. 238, Oct. 18, 1883, W. D., directing Major Dallas Bache, Surg., to proceed from Philadelphia, Penn., to Willet's Point, New York, and report for duty, is revoked (S. O., Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

The telegraphic order of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., directing that A. A. Surg. G. A. Thompson be relieved from duty at Fort Sill, I. T., and sent to Fort Elliott, Texas, where he is to report for duty, is confirmed (S. O. 223, Oct. 29, Dept. Mo.)

To enable Asst. Surg. C. E. Munn to comply with the provisions of par. 7, S. O. 211, c. s., H. Q. A., he is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Mo., and will transfer the public property for which he is accountable as Post Surg. of Fort Bayard, N. M., to Asst. Surg. H. P. Birmingham, serving at that post (S. O. 222, Oct. 27, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. Curtis E. Price, Asst. Surg., having reported at Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., for duty (S. O. 187, Oct. 25, D. D.)

Surg. John Brooke will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., on public business (S. O. 149, Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick is assigned to duty at Fort Verde, relieving A. A. Surg. Dorsey M. McPherson (S. O. 101, Oct. 25, D. A.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. Dorsey M. McPherson will, at his own request, be annulled to date the 10th of Nov. (S. O. 101, Oct. 25, D. A.)

#### LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

2d Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., will take charge of and conduct the business of the office of the Asst. Asst. Insp. Gen. of the Dept. (S. O. 143, Oct. 19, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf., having been appointed Regimental Q. M. of that regiment, he is relieved from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report in person to his Regimental Comdr. (S. O. 233, Oct. 29, Dept. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, 1st Cav., Insp. of Cav. of the Div., will proceed to the H. Q. of the Dept. of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and such other points in that Dept. as may be necessary to carry out the special instructions of the Div. Comdr. (S. O. 127, Nov. 6, Div. Mo.)

### THE LINE.

#### LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

1st Lieut. Michael O'Brien, 4th Art., extended six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

One month, to apply for an extension of two months, 2d Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., 23d Inf., Camp of Competitors, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 223, Oct. 27, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. Edward St. J. Greble, 2d Art., extended fifteen days (S. O. 223, Oct. 29, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey, 9th Cav., further extended one month (S. O., Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

Two months, Lieut.-Col. John Mendenhall, 4th Art. (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Col. Orlando B. Wilcox, 12th Inf., Madison Bks, N. Y., extended seven days (S. O. 206, Nov. 8, D. E.)

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Piper, 3d Art., St. Francis Bks, Fla., extended ten days (S. O. 61, Nov. 3, Div. A.)

Six months, from Nov. 1, 1883, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, 21st Inf. (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

Twenty-five days, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1883, Capt. Warren C. Beach, 11th Inf., Hdqrs. Dept. of East (S. O. 208, Nov. 6, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf., Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T., extended one month (S. O. 127, Nov. 5, Div. M.)

1st Lieut. Matthias W. Day 9th Cav., Fort Reno, Ind. T., extended one month (S. O. 127, Nov. 5, Div. M.)

Two months, from about Dec. 1, 1883, to apply for an extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Henry B. Moon, Jr., 20th Inf., Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 127, Nov. 5, Div. M.)

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, 2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, 22d Inf., Fort Garland, Colo. (S. O. 226, Nov. 2, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. F. D. Sharp, 20th Inf., still further extended two days (S. O. 226, Nov. 2, Dept. M.)

One month, 1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf., Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 137, Nov. 1, D. T.)

2d Lieutenant C. A. Bennett, 3d Artillery, extended ten days (S. O. 64, Div. A. Nov. 8.)

Lieut. Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Inf., extended six months (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Major Edward P. Pearson, 21st Inf., extended four months (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Surg. George W. Sternberg, extended one month (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Col. Wm. P. Corbin, 4th Inf., extended three months (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Seven days, Major Charles Smart, Med. Dept. (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### SPECIAL DUTY.

2d Lieut. S. C. Robertson, 1st Cav., will proceed from Vancouver Bks to Fort Klamath, Ore., and report to the post commander for temporary duty with Troop K, of his regiment (S. O. 146, Oct. 24, D. Columbia.)

Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf., will report to the C. O. Vancouver Bks for duty as member of a Regimental Board, to test and report upon the merits of a new headless shell extractor (S. O. 146, Oct. 24, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Frank D. Garrett, 17th Inf., Fort Custer, M. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency, M. T., until Capt. T. G. Troxel, 17th Inf., the present Inspector, is able to resume that duty (S. O. 189, Oct. 27, D. D.)

The journeys performed by 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., from Vancouver Bks to Portland, Ore., July 12, and from Vancouver Bks to Portland, Ore., and return, July 13, from Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., to Spokane Falls, W. T., July 16, and from Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., to Vancouver Bks, Oct. 14, are confirmed (S. O. 143, Oct. 19, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Henry P. Ritzius, 25th Inf., now at Yankton, D. T., having relinquished the remainder of his leave of absence, is detailed to relieve 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf., from duty in connection with the improvements on the military road from Yankton to Fort Randall, D. T. Lieut. Ritzius will proceed to Choteau Creek Post Office and take charge of this work, taking station at that place. Lieut. Davis will proceed to the station of his company at Fort Randall and report for duty (S. O. 192, Oct. 30, D. D.)

1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav., was ordered, Nov. 1, to proceed from Fort Davis, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., for the purpose of closing his duties in connection with the expedition organized by par. 8, S. O. 63, D. T. (S. O. 137, Nov. 1, D. T.)

1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art., will proceed to Sing Sing, N. Y., and execute the special instructions which he has received, returning to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., upon completion of the duty (S. O. 208, Nov. 6, D. E.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO STATIONS.

Lieut.-Col. Robert S. La Motte, 12th Inf., is assigned to duty at Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., and will proceed to that station (S. O. 205, Nov. 1, D. E.)

#### RELIEVED.

2d Lieut. W. A. Nichols, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty in connection with the rifle contest at Fort Leavenworth, and will return to his station, Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 223, Oct. 29, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. James H. Waters, 20th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Camp of Competitors at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will return to his station at Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 223, Oct. 29, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. Samuel S. Pagne, 15th Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. of Dakota rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 190, Oct. 29, D. D.)

2d Lieut. William H. Sage, 5th Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. of Dakota rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 189, Oct. 27, D. D.)

2d Lieut. B. C. Welsh, 15th Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. of Dakota rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 189, Oct. 27, D. D.)

Lieut. T. F. Davis, 15th Inf., is relieved from duty in connection with the improvement on the military road from Yankton to Fort Randall, D. T., and will join his company (S. O. 192, Oct. 30, D. D.)

2d Lieut. Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 193, Oct. 31, D. D.)

2d Lieut. C. H. Grierson, 10th Cav., is relieved from duty as Acting Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Comdr. Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to his station, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 196, Oct. 30, D. T.)

#### TO JOIN.

1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, 2d Cav., having reported at Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 187, Oct. 25, D. D.)

1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Adj. 10th Cav., having completed the duty under par. 6, S. O. 132, D. T., will proceed to his station, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 136, Oct. 30, D. T.)

1st Lieut. John McClelland, 5th Art., having completed the special service devolved upon him, will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and rejoin his battery (S. O. 63, Nov. 7, Div. A.)

Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav., lately commanding the Dept., will proceed to his station, Fort Davis, Texas (S. O. 136, Oct. 30, D. T.)

#### RECRUITING SERVICE.

Capt. Edward M. Hayes, 5th Cav., now on leave of absence in Washington, D. C., will proceed to New York City and report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service for assignment to a recruiting station (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Captain S. M. Whitely, 6th Cavalry, is relieved from Recruiting Service, Dec. 1st, and will join his troop in Arizona. (S. O. Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded for assignment to the 16th Inf. (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Fifty recruits will be sent to Fort Russell, Wy. T., for the 9th Inf.

#### ORDERS CONFIRMED.

2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., was ordered, Aug. 12,



to relieve 1st Lieut. George B. Backus, 1st Cav., as A. A. Q. M. in the field (S. O. 144, Oct. 22, D. Columbia.)

## ORDERS MODIFIED.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 184, Dept. of Dakota, as directs 2d Lieut. J. A. Emery, 11th Inf., to report at the expiration of his leave, is modified to direct him to report at the station of his company, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 190, Oct. 29, D. D.)

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Bidwell, Cal., Nov. 10. Detail: Major A. S. Burr, 8th Inf., president; Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, 1st Lieut. Edward Lynch, 2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William S. Scott, 1st Cav., members, and Capt. Thomas McGregor, 1st Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 150, Oct. 25, D. Cal.).  
At Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 1. Detail: Capt. G. H. Lawson, 25th Inf., president; Capt. E. J. Stivers and 1st Lieut. W. L. Ranbourn, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Redmond Tully and George Andrews, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. G. P. Ahern and Charles C. Tear, 25th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 187, Oct. 25, D. D.).  
At Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Nov. 12. Detail: Capt. L. H. Sanger, 17th Inf., president; Capt. W. T. Hartz, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. O. Cory and G. K. McFunnegle, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. B. Benham, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. B. C. Welsh, 15th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. Corwin Sage, 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 188, Oct. 26, D. D.).  
At Little Rock Bks. Ark., Nov. 12. Detail: Major E. C. Beirbridge, 3d Art., president; Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood and W. E. Birkhimer, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. W. P. Stone, 2d Art., members, and 2d Lieut. C. G. Woodward, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 208, Nov. 6, D. E.).  
At Fort Trumbull, Conn., Nov. 7. Detail: Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., president; Capt. Harry C. Cushing and Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieut. George H. Paddock and James L. Wilson, 4th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. Williston Fish, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 207, Nov. 5, D. E.).  
At Mount Vernon Bks. Ala., Nov. 8. Detail: Major F. L. Gunther, 2d Art., president; Capt. James R. Kelly, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. T. A. Cunningham, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts and J. M. Calif, 2d Lieut. Henry C. Davis and Louis Oethelm, 3d Art., members, and 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Koble, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 205, Nov. 1, D. E.).  
At Fort Hays, Kas., Nov. 8. Detail: Capt. J. S. McNaught, 20th Inf., president; Capt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Manley, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. M. B. Hughes, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. J. Gibson, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. H. B. Moon, Jr., 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. H. Budlong, 9th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, Jr., 20th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 227, Nov. 3, Dept. M.).  
At Fort Gibson, I. T., Nov. 8. Detail: Major John C. Bates, 20th Inf., president; Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf.; Capt. C. Ewen, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Hammer, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. P. Birmingham, Med. Dept., members, and 2d Lieut. E. H. Webber, 20th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 227, Nov. 3, Dept. M.).

Lieut.-Col. Nathan W. Osborne, 6th Inf., is detailed as a member G. C. M. appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. H., by S. O. 234, Oct. 12, 1893, H. Q. A. (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.).  
Capt. W. I. Reed, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., Nov. 6, 1893, as witness before the G. C. M. in session at that post (S. O. 118, Nov. 1, D. P.).  
1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty as member G. C. M. convened at Fort Craig, N. M., by par. 4, S. O. 203, Dept. M., and Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 226, Nov. 2, Dept. M.).

The records of a Garrison Court-martial at Boise Bks. I. T., in the cases of Privates William Cahill and David C. Crawford, Troop E, 1st Cav., and John F. Henly and Arthur Scudder, Co. A, 21st Inf., having been received at Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, the proceedings are set aside, and the sentences will not be executed for the following reasons, viz.: There is nothing to show whether, in enforcing these sentences, the court has not exceeded its jurisdiction (*vide* 83d Article of War). The wording of a sentence should be so explicit as to leave no doubt in any particular as to the full intention of the court, and that it has not exceeded its jurisdiction, and a sentence, imposing as punishment the performance of a military duty, tends to degrade such duty, to the prejudice of the best interests of the service; all military duties are, and must be considered honorable, and, therefore, should not be imposed in any form as punishment (S. O. 146, Oct. 24, D. Columbia.)

## NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospl. Steward John H. Grant, having reported at Omaha, Neb., is assigned to duty in the office of the Medical Director of the Dept. of Platte, relieving Hospl. Steward Thomas Batterton, who will proceed to Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., for duty.—S. O. 118, Nov. 1, D. P.  
Commissary Sergt. Thomas Dowd will be relieved from duty at Rawlins, Wyo. T., and will report at Cantonment on Uncompaggre, Colo., relieving Commissary Sergt. Thomas O'Connor.—S. O. 118, Nov. 1, H. Q. A.  
Commissary Sergt. Frederick Nirk will be relieved from temporary duty with the purchasing and depot commissary at Omaha, Neb., and will report at Fort Lowell, Ariz. T., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Simon Askins.—S. O. 118, Nov. 1, H. Q. A.  
Hospl. Steward F. J. Von Rutkowski, discharged the service Oct. 22, 1893, at M. D. O. D. of Platte, at his own request.  
Ord. Serat. Henry Fox will proceed from Fort Ontario, N. Y., to Newport Bks. Ky., and report for duty.—S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.

## OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

A furlough for two months is granted Private Joseph N. White-nack, Co. K, 23d Inf.  
Recently Private John Reilly, Bat. E, 1st Art., of Vancouver Bks. was shot and killed by Private Shea of the same battery on the river road, about 900 yards beyond the Catholic Church. Shea went to quarters and reported what he had done, and was placed under arrest by the military authorities. Shea claims the shooting was entirely accidental.  
In the cases of Military Convict Warren R. DeCamp, formerly private Troop L, 7th Cav., and Military Convict Lloyd W. Stephenson, formerly corporal Co. K, 18th Inf., the portion of the sentences of confinement remaining unexecuted on Nov. 9, 1893, is remitted.—G. O. M. O. 167, Oct. 26, D. D.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 3, 1893.

## PROMOTIONS.

Major John J. Coppinger, 10th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 18th Infantry, October 31, 1893, vice Ilges, dismissed.  
Captain Hamilton S. Hawkins, 6th Infantry, to be Major 10th Infantry, October 31, 1893, vice Coppinger, promoted to 18th Infantry.  
1st Lieutenant William H. H. Crowell, Adjutant 6th Infantry, to be Captain, October 31, 1893, vice Hawkins, promoted to 10th Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 28, 1893, vice Cobb, deceased.

## CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Guido Ilges, 18th Infantry—Dismissed October 31, 1893.  
Captain Edward B. Hubbard, Assistant Quartermaster—Dismissed October 31, 1893.  
1st Lieutenant Edmund M. Cobb, 2d Artillery—Died October 28, 1893, near Huntsville, Alabama.  
2d Lieutenant Albert S. Bailey, 6th Cavalry—Resigned November 1, 1893.

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of the Platte.**—The work on the new guard-house and officers' quarters at Fort Omaha is going on apace under Lieut. Brown, the post quartermaster. The guard-house will contain forty prisoners. Foundations are laid for a double brick house for officers' quarters, which, besides the residence of the commandant, Gen. Canlin, is the only permanent structure for residences at the post. The water-works mains, which will carry supply of city water to the fort, are laid as far as the Matt Patrick place.

**Department of Arizona.**—Advices from Fort Bowie state that "Natchez and twelve other bucks, with sixty-six women and children, at Silver Creek, surrendered to the military sent there to meet them. They claim they come direct from Casa Grande. Natchez says they were told by Cuyetnoy, head chief, to come to Silver Creek, and there wait ten days for him, and nine men and one woman. They say Geronimo, with forty others, will be there in three months. One Indian named Chilmahua was shot through the right arm. He says he was shot by Chief Chatto in a drunken brawl. Captain Rafferty is at Silver Creek waiting the arrival of Cuyetnoy, head chief. The impression prevails that Crook was right after all."

**Department of the Columbia.**—A "Roster of Troops" for October comes acceptably to hand.

**Department of the East.**—We return thanks for a new "Roster of Troops" for November, so as to contain the recent addition of the Department of the South. Its usefulness is only equalled by the promptness of its arrival.

**Department of Texas.**—A despatch of October 31, from Dallas, states that Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Griffin in charge of Torkoway Indians, has arrived and filed papers of complaint against a number of persons for introducing and selling liquor among the Indians.

**Department of California.**—Drills at the Presidio are unremitting. On Monday the Light Battery was drilled by Major Sanger, assisted by Lieuts. Harris and Chamberlin, and by Lieut. Bailey, who has been assigned to the Battery during the convalescence of Lieut. Cotton, disabled by the kick of a horse some weeks ago. The greater part of the plain was given up to Troops I and M of the 1st Cavalry, the former under Capt. Carr, with Lieut. Tate and a sergeant as chiefs of platoon, being armed with sabres, while the latter, under the 1st sergeant, was armed with carbines, and fired several rounds of blank cartridge, some during the skirmish drill, and a volley two while in line. The skirmish drill was the principal feature in both troops, and the formation front into line at a gallop, from column of files, was a stirring sight.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL.

Orders No. 260, Post of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 31, 1893, provide as follows:

For the ensuing month the mounted drills for the cavalry organizations will be as follows: Upon Mondays and Fridays, in company skirmishing; upon Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, in the school of the battalion; and upon Saturdays in the battalion skirmish drill. At the afternoon dismounted drills they will be practiced upon Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the school of the company, upon Tuesdays in the exercise, and upon Fridays in the school of the battalion. The infantry organizations will be practiced each Monday morning in company skirmishing; each Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday morning in battalion skirmishing, and each Friday and Saturday in the bayonet exercise. They will be practiced each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon in the school of the company, and each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon in the school of the battalion. The Light Battery will drill in the school of the battery each morning in the week, except Saturday, when it will be practiced in the school of the battery dismounted. Upon Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons the commanding officer of the same will give practical instruction in the mechanism, methods of working, and uses of pieces which the light artillery of the United States now comprises, in so far as he is able with the pieces on hand; also in regard to the ammunition prepared for the same and modes of serving it; also in proper equipment of carriages, and in such other matters relating to the subject as may seem to be pertinent. This instruction will take place on the artillery target range on the river bank as soon as it can be put in readiness, and until that time on the West End Parade. All officers receiving instruction in the school will be present on these occasions, will report at the place of instruction at one o'clock and fifteen minutes, and will be dismissed therefrom at half past two o'clock. Upon Tuesday and Thursday the battery will be exercised in the manual of the piece or school of the battery, dismounted.

All officers permanent or attached, if not properly detailed for other duty, will attend all mounted drills, also all battalion exercises. At the company drill of infantry or of cavalry, dismounted, but one officer will be required to be present. At the Tuesday and Thursday afternoon drills of the Light Battery, but two officers will be required to be present. These details will be arranged by company commanders.

The exercises prescribed by Paragraph III, Post Orders No. 220 of September 15 last, for officers, in the school of the soldier mounted and in the manual of the piece, are suspended. Target practice will be continued during the ensuing month. Attached officers will fire with the organizations with which they are serving.

By order of Col. Otis:  
JNO. B. RODMAN,  
1st Lt. and Adj. 20th Inf., Post Adj.

Ordinance Notes 260 contain an excellent translation from the French by that accomplished artilleryman, Lieut. E. L. Zaleski, 5th U. S. Artillery, of an article on "Krupp Experiments." No. 316 contains an article on "The Critical Condition of the (British) Army," by Sir Linton Simmons, G. C. B., which will amply repay careful perusal.

It appears that General Thibaudin, the ex-War Minister in France, who carries with him in his retirement all the sympathies of the scum of Paris, behaved something like the unjust steward before relinquishing office. He made so many promotions and granted so many favors of an exceptional character when in *extremis*, that Rear-Admiral Peyron, who took over the War Office until the appointment of a new Minister, felt bound in honor to cancel them.

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

**North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.**  
ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. At New York.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Port au Prince, Hayti, at last accounts. Letters for this vessel should be sent to the Tennessee at New York. They will, from there, be forwarded to their destination.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. s. a.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At New York.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At New York.

**South Atlantic Station—Commodore T. S. Phelps.**  
BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver (f. s. n. s. a.). Left Montevideo, Uruguay, the latter part of September for Madagascar.

Letters for the Brooklyn should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, until the 1st of January next. After that to Montevideo, to which place the Brooklyn is expected to return about the 15th of April, 1894, from Madagascar.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At the New York yard fitting out.

NIPISIO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Montevideo, Sept. 20.

**European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.**  
LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi.

Left Cadiz, Oct. 3, for Tangier, arriving same day. On the 5th a number of the officers, accompanied by the U. S. Vice Consul, Mr. Matthews, went boar hunting among the hills of Northern Morocco, and succeeded in bagging a very fine specimen, which received its first shot from Lieut. Waller of the Marine Corps. A handsome ball was given by the consul in the evening, and at four next morning, the ship sailed for Ceuta with the consul on board. After an exchange of visits with the Governor General, the Lancaster crossed to Gibraltar, where she remained until the 11th, when she proceeded to Malaga. At both ports many courtesies were extended to the officials and citizens. At Gibraltar the ward room mess of the Lancaster entertained at dinner the officers of H. M. 49th Regiment, which they had served with in Egypt, and at Malaga, Col. Marston, the U. S. Consul, gave an elegant dinner, followed by a dancing reception, to Rear-Admiral Baldwin and staff and the officers of the Lancaster and Kearsarge. Was at Carthagena, Spain, October 22, to sail next day for Algiers, and thence to Palma and Barcelona.

Capt. E. E. Potter has been ordered to command this vessel, and left N. Y. in steamer of Oct. 31.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Leghorn, Italy, repairing the cost not to exceed \$16,000, and time not to exceed three months.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman.

Made flying visit to Mogador, Morocco, from Cadiz, and rejoined flagship at Gibraltar Oct. 9. Sailed October 12 for Malaga, and accompanied Lancaster to Malaga and Carthagena. Oct. 22 went to Alicante for short stay, and thence to proceed to Algiers.

**Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.**

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander J. B. Coughlan. At Sitka, Alaska.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Arrived at Panama Oct. 24.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Callao, Peru.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. A. P. Cook. Sailed from Callao, Sept. 10, for the Coast of Chili, with orders to stop at Arica and Iquique on the way. Will return to Callao by the 1st of March next, allowing time enough to go to Guayaquil before reaching her destination.

ONWAED, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickins. Store ship. Callao, Peru.

PENSAOOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. Left La Union Oct. 19, en route for the U. S.

Mail matter for this vessel should be sent as follows (always addressing to U. S. S. Pensacola, care U. S. Consul): From Nov. 3 to 10, Tamtave, Madagascar; after Nov. 10, Cape Town, South Africa. Mail should go via Europe.

WAOSHUBETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. A. T. Mahan. At Callao, Peru, at last accounts. Was to proceed to the South of Peru, and to the Chilean Coast, stopping at Autogagasta, and return to Callao under sail by the 1st of December next.

SHRENDADOAH, wood, 2d rate, screw, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Boston, Mass. Was put in commission Nov. 5. It is expected that she will sail soon for the Pacific Station.

**Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.**  
(Commodore John L. Davis will succeed Rear-Admiral Crosby, who has been retired, in command of this station. Commodore Davis will take passage on the steamer of Nov. 22, from San Francisco to China.)

ALERT, 3d rate, iron vessel, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be sent to China, and is expected to sail some time this month.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Left Batavia, Java, at last accounts, for Singapore, where she probably arrived the last of September.

Commander Barker reports from Batavia, Sept. 12, the results of steaming since leaving Chesapeake Bay, Jan. 2, 1893, the Enterprise has steamed and sailed over 17,000 miles, and has been tested for economy in steaming. She has 6 boilers. Under favorable circumstances, with good Welsh coal, an expenditure of 6 tons a day is required to drive her 6 knots an hour, using only two boilers which are generally used. No wood has been used since leaving Cape Verde Islands. Commander Barker reports a number of advantages from using only two boilers. The temperature of the fire-room is less; the disagreeable work of coaling is done less frequently, and the coal account is kept much more accurately. He expresses himself as greatly indebted to Chief Engineer McEwan for the success of the experiment he has been making.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Was at Batavia, Java, Sept. 14, and reported, Sept. 21, en route for Singapore and Hong Kong.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander F. J. Higginson. At Chornulpo, Corea, Sept. 8.



**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. Was ordered from Hong Kong, China, to Canton, Sept. 25, touching on route at Lamook Islands.

**RICMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Yokohama at last account.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Advice of Sept. 21 state that this vessel would be sent to Formosa. Expected to arrive in the Salee River the last of October.

**TRENTON**, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. R. L. Phythian. Left New York, Nov. 5, for Newport, R. I., on a trial trip. Secretary Chandler and Commodore Walker and other Naval officers were on board. She arrived at Newport on the morning of Nov. 6, and at the torpedo station was to receive a number of the selfridge torpedoes she will remain for several days, and her officers will be instructed at the torpedo station as to how the spars and the torpedoes are to be used. Will sail soon for the Asiatic Station. Will touch at Marcellus, France, and it is expected that the members of the Korean Embassy will from that point visit Paris and London. They will be accompanied by a proper number of the officers of the *Trenton*.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At Newport, R. I.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunbery ship. Off West Twenty-third street, New York, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Left New York, Nov. 8, for Norfolk, Va., where she will undergo some repairs.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At New York.

#### On Special Service.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington, D. C.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn. The repairs on this vessel have been completed, and she is now ready for occupancy by her officers and crew. She will be ready for inspection by Nov. 19.

**PINTA**, iron, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Caldwell. At Navy-yard, New York. Ready for sea.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. At Boston, where she will remain five or six weeks for repairs.

**HANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. C. E. Clarke. Left Mare Island, Oct. 22, for San Francisco, from which place she will proceed to the Lower Central American and Mexican coasts on surveying duty.

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, in her winter quarters, at the Dock foot of 23d Street, East River.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. J. F. Merry, commanding temporarily. At New York Nov. 6.

**YASTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At New York Navy-yard.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**COLORADO**, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain L. A. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

**SPEEDWELL**, 4th rate, Lieut. C. D. McRitchie. At Washington, D. C.

**ST. LOUIS**, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

**WABASH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

**WYANDOTT**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catekill*, *Lehigh*, *Maropac*, *Manhattan*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Lieut. J. A. Chesley.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SENATOR James T. Farley, of California, recently paid a visit to Mare Island to inspect the work on the yard so that he may be able to inform the Secretary of the exact state of affairs when the appropriation bill is under consideration. During his visit Senator Farley was the guest of Capt. Irwin.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says the Coast and Harbor Defense Company, which made some experiments with the cable system of torpedoes at Fort Monroe in May last, has sent Lieut. J. W. Graydon, U. S. N., the inventor, to San Francisco to make estimates of the cost of providing this system of defence for the harbor. The service which he has planned for San Francisco comprises seven lines running out into the offing from the most westerly points on either side of the Golden Gate, the cable to pass through pulleys anchored on the bar. The object is not only to keep hostile fleets from entering the harbor, but also to prevent iron-clads from shelling the city. The cost is estimated at \$500,000.

LIEUT. Geo. M. Stoney, U. S. N., has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a chart of the Putnam river, which he claims to have discovered on his recent visit to the Arctic regions when he was the bearer of presents from the Government to the Tchotenche Indians in the vicinity of St. Lawrence Bay, as a reward for the kindness shown to the crew of the lost *Rodgers*.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Cape Cod Ship Canal Company it was reported that laborers are continually arriving, and there is no doubt the canal will be completed in less than two years by the present prospects.

At the sale of old U. S. war vessels in Boston recently, the frigate *Ohio* was purchased by a syndicate of Greenport, L. I., for the sum of \$20,000. They expect to make \$50,000 out of the speculation. The risk which they ran was in getting the vessel towed around from Boston to Greenport. The trip was successfully made, notwithstanding the danger of the heavy blow and high sea, and the old frigate now lies at anchor in the channel of Peconic Bay, between Greenport and Shelter Island. She will be exhibited before being broken up for copper and lead, and the public curiosity in the east end towns to inspect a real warship is something wonderful.

It is expected that the Geodetic Congress now, or lately in session at Rome, will adopt the meridian of Greenwich as the common meridian, and thus give the world a universal hour. It is, we believe, arranged that the governments con-

cerned will at once give effect to the settlement by the congress of a common hour.

GENERAL Sir John M. Adee, R. G. B., etc., Governor of Gibraltar, during a recent official visit to the *Lancaster*, flagship of the European Station, inspected with much interest the marines of the ship, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with their discipline and appearance. As his predecessor, Lord Napier, of Magdala, did the same thing two years previously, the marines of the *Lancaster* have reason to congratulate themselves that they are appreciated.

A LETTER was recently mailed at Boston, with the following address: "Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ (B. D. C.), U. S. Paddle Wheel Steamer Powhatan. Two organs and a pulpit. Care American Consul, Halifax, N. S."

THE officers of the deck of the Government vessels are said to have been blamed for the collision between the *Pinta* and *Tally-Ho*, and the *Powhatan* and *Druid*. A press dispatch from Washington, November 2, says: "The Secretary of the Navy, acting upon the report of the Court of Inquiry into the circumstance of the destruction of the brig *Tally Ho* by the U. S. S. *Pinta*, has detached from the latter vessel Ensign Guy W. Brown and Lieutenant Uriel Sebree, commanding the vessel. They will probably be tried by court martial the former for the negligence which caused the collision and the latter for not following the sinking brig and saving her crew. It appeared from the report of inquiry that the brig sank in about twenty minutes, and that the captain, his wife and the crew were exposed in open boats off Nantucket for about fourteen hours before their rescue by a passing vessel."

THE *Vallejo Solano Times* objects to making a store ship of the *Monongahela*, which was classed by the Naval Board of Inspection among the serviceable vessels. "Her frame is of live oak and with proper care she will be useful as a sea-going ship for many years. She carries a very heavy battery, has comfortable quarters for her officers and crew and in every respect is an efficient vessel of her class." The *Cyane*, the *Times* says, would make a better ship, and it would be better to rent a store house than to have either of them at Callao, for which port they are supposed to be intended. It will, it is estimated, require \$44,000 to fit the *Monongahela* for a store ship and a little more will put her in order as a cruiser.

LIEUT. T. P. Gilmore, U. S. N., inspector of material for the new cruisers at the Cho-ter rolling mills, reports to the Naval Advisory Board that 114 tons of steel plates, consisting of 600 pieces, have been inspected this week. The customary severe tests were made, and out of this number only thirteen plates were rejected. This is considered highly satisfactory by the steel makers and others concerned in the construction of the cruisers. Inspectors at other places give satisfactory reports of work under their cognizance. At Chester good progress is being made on the *Dolphin*, sixty-nine frames now being up. On the *Boston* and *Albatross*, for some unknown reason, very little is being done. There is plenty of material on hand to continue right along with the work without interruption. About five-tenths of the keel plates have been fitted and punched and are ready to be laid.

JUDGE Brown, in United States District Court, New York, on Wednesday, dismissed the habeas corpus in the case of Corp. John J. Doyle, whose father had asked for his discharge from the Marine Corps on the ground that he had enlisted without his parents' consent when under age. The court held that the Marine Corps was not a branch of the Army, but of the Navy, and that the law in regard to minors could not be applied to this case.

A DESPATCH from Washington says it is stated that friends of the late Lieut. Spaulding and Lieut.-Comdr. Edes, of the Navy, are preparing to bring suits for heavy damages against the Government. Spaulding and Edes were killed by an explosion at Newport in 1881 while engaged in torpedo experiments. There was an investigation of the affair. The board made a report exonerating everybody connected with the experiments. The report was reviewed by Admiral Porter, but for some reason, it is asserted, no report of that review has been made. The friends of the officers whose lives were lost have, it is said, by some means, arrived at the conclusion that his report will show that the officers who were in charge of the torpedo experiments were responsible for the fatal result. Hence their proposed suits.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### ORDERED.

Nov. 2.—Lieutenant Lucien Flynn, to the *Shenandoah*. Ensign Valentine S. Nelson, to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Alva A. Austin, to the receiving ship *St. Louis*.

Assistant Engineer I. S. K. Reeves, to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Lieutenant Henry McCrea, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Frederick A. Miller and Surgeon Frederick M. Dearborne, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Nov. 3.—Lieutenant-Commander Albert G. Caldwell, to command the *Pinta*.

Ensign Harry M. Dombagh, from Galena and ordered to the *Pinta*.

Nov. 6.—Lieutenant A. J. Dahney, to Medical Survey. Ensign J. B. Bernadon, to take passage in the *Alert* for the *Asa* station, and on arrival to proceed to Corea, where he is sent for the purpose of scientific investigation under the general direction of Prof. Baird, of the National Museum.

##### DETACHED.

Nov. 2. Assistant Surgeon John M. Edgar, from the receiving ship *St. Louis* and ordered to the receiving ship *Wabash*.

Ensign Wm. L. Burdick, from the *Vandalia* and granted three months' leave.

Ensign Geo. C. Foulk, from duty in the Navy Department and ordered to the *Trenton*. He will be detached from her when the Korean Minister leaves the ship and will proceed with him to the Capital of Corea and report to the American Minister as Naval Attaché under special instructions from the Department.

Nov. 3.—Commodore John Lee Davis, from duty as a member of the Light House Board and ordered to command the Asiatic Station per steamer of November 22 from San Francisco.

Lieutenant Uriel Sebree, from the command of the *Pinta* and ordered to await instructions at New York.

Ensign Guy W. Brown, from the *Pinta* and ordered to await instructions at New York.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. Martin, from the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, and granted six months' leave of absence.

Nov. 6.—Lieutenant-Commander John J. Brice, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 7.—Gunner Wm. T. Devlan has reported his return home from the *Lancaster*, European Station, having been

detached on October 11, and has been placed on waiting orders.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Assistant Engineer Joseph L. Wood for two months. Rear-Admiral Baldwin has been instructed to detach Lieutenant Jeremiah C. Burnett from the *Quinnobaug*, European Station, place him on leave and grant him permission to return to the United States.

Lieutenant Albert Mertz having been found unfit for duty by medical survey, also by the Retiring Board, has been granted sick leave of absence for three months.

#### REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Mintzer from the *Shenandoah* and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

#### RELIEVED.

Lieutenant-Commander U. H. Black, Gunners James Hatkinson and Samuel D. Hines on November 5.

#### RESIGNATION CANCELLED.

The resignation of Lieutenant J. C. Irvine has been cancelled, and he has joined the *Alert*.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Nov. 7, 1883:

Noah Cooper, cabin steward, Aug. 13, U. S. S. *Scoreby*, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

#### MARINE CORPS.

##### ORDERED.

Nov. 3.—Second Lieutenant F. E. Sutton, to hold himself in readiness to command Marine Guard of the training ship *Saratoga* on November 15.

Nov. 1.—Captain F. D. Webster, ordered to report on November 6 at the Navy Department for examination by the Retiring Board, of which Major Augustus S. Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector, is President.

##### DETACHED.

Nov. 3.—First Lieutenant F. H. Harrington, from the training ship *Saratoga* on November 15 and granted leave for a month.

##### SICK LEAVE.

First Lieutenant David Whipple granted sick leave for one month.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1883.

##### General Order No. 310.

The following Executive Order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Ed. T. Nichols,  
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

#### EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1883.

The pay of the petty officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy, on and after the 1st of January, 1884, will be as follows:

Sesmen gunners, \$34; chief boatswains' mates, \$35; boatswains' mates, \$30; chief gunners' mates, \$35; gunners' mates, \$30.

Chief quartermaster, \$35; quartermasters, \$30; coxswains, \$30.

Captains of forecastle, \$30; captains of tops, \$30; captains of afterguard, \$27.

Quarter gunners, \$27.

Carpenter's mates, \$40; sailmakers' mates, \$40.

Machinists—1st class, \$70; 2d class, \$60; 3d class, \$50; blacksmiths, \$60; armorer, \$45.

Captains of hold, \$30; ship's cooks, \$35.

Ship's corporals, \$25; ship's lampkeepers, \$25; jack of the dust, \$22; carpenters and caulkers, \$25; bymen, \$18.

Sesmen, \$34; ordinary sesmen, 2d class, (spot), \$15.

Boys, \$10; ordinary sesmen, 2d class, (spot), \$15.

Apprentices—1st class, \$11; 2d class, \$10; 3d class, \$9.

Fremen—1st class, \$35; 2d class, \$30; coal heavers, \$22.

Apothecaries, \$60; yeomen paymaster's, \$60; yeomen equipment, \$60; yeomen engineers, \$60; master-at-arms, \$65.

Schoolmasters, \$45; ships' writers, \$45; ships' printers, \$40; ships' tailors, \$30; ships' barbers, \$30; painters, \$30.

Cabin steward, \$37; cabin cooks, \$34; wardroom stewards, \$37; wardroom cooks, \$32; steerage stewards, \$25; steerage cooks, \$22.

Warrant officers' steward, \$24; warrant officers' cooks, \$20.

Steward to commanders-in-chief, \$45; cooks to commanders-in-chief, \$40; coxswain to commander-in-chief, \$35; stewards to commanders of Navy Yards, \$45; cooks to commanders of Navy Yards, \$40; coxswains to commanders of Navy Yards, \$35.

Masters of bands, \$52; 1st class musicians, \$32; 2d class musicians, \$30; buglers, \$33.

Electricians, \$50.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NAVY-YARD, BOSTON.

THE election has been the principal topic of conversation this week. The result was a surprise to many.

More men were discharged on Monday, and as soon as the *Powhatan* and *Shenandoah* got away, unless some ship is sent here, the yard will be practically closed.

Chief Engineer Robie, U. S. N., left for Washington on Monday. He is a member of the Court-martial for the trial of Chief Engineer Williamson, U. S. N.

Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. F. Wilde, Lieut. N. J. K. Patch, U. S. N., and Gunner Felix Cassidy, U. S. N., have been ordered as a board of survey on the ordnance stores on the *Powhatan*. The Court of Inquiry which has been in session for more than a week to learn the facts in regard to the collision between the *Powhatan* and the *Druid* completed its investigations and adjourned on Monday. The findings have been sent to Washington.

On Tuesday, at the Commodore's residence, a very pleasant party assembled to witness the christening of Commodore Badger's two grandchildren, Daisy Sinclair Elliott and Elizabeth Champin Badger. The ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Lambert, formerly chaplain in the Navy.

The *Shenandoah* went into commission on Monday, and is now taking on board her paymaster's stores. She will go from here to the Pacific. Up to this time the following officers have reported: Capt. Chas. S. Norton, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, George Talcott; Executive Officer, Lieut. John W. Hageman; Navigators, Lieuts. Perry Garret, Edward M. Hughes, and Wm. E. Whitfield; Chief Engineer, A. H. Atle; Paymaster, Edward Bellows; P. A. Engineer, Horace E. Frick; Assistant Engineer, Chas. E. Manning; P. A. Surgeon, M. H. Crawford.

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**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the  
wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be  
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Remittances should be made by check, draft, or post-office or ex-  
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Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.  
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notification: not otherwise, as the changes announced in the  
orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for  
changing the address of the paper. Both the old and new address  
should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of  
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give  
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,  
240 Broadway, New York.

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

It is now about four years since Colonel Laidley's  
work on Rifle Firing was published and the present sys-  
tem of target practice inaugurated. Before that time,  
target practice in our Army had received but little atten-  
tion; it had, in fact (with some notable exceptions),  
been almost entirely neglected. Colonel Laidley was  
therefore deprived of the experience of our own officers,  
which would now prove of so much value, and was  
compelled to have reference to the practice of foreign  
armies, or to that of the expert civilian riflemen of the  
Atlantic Coast. The natural results were that Rifle  
Firing prescribed a method and course of instruction  
untried with us, and one that experience has proved is  
not in all instances well adapted to the circumstances of  
service west of the Mississippi, where the great mass of  
our Army is stationed.

The year following its introduction, its provisions  
were not thoroughly understood, and but little followed  
—at least in the West—and even the second year but  
little progress was made. By that time, however, most  
of the Departments had in orders prescribed courses of  
instruction, and under them and War Department  
orders, in the past two years, the advance has been very  
marked. But orders and decisions must be tersely ex-  
pressed, and can but prescribe methods, not explain  
them, or impress upon the rifleman their advantages.  
Moreover, these various Department orders differ in  
many essential points; some Departments therefore do  
not have the benefit of as good methods as others—  
since, if unlike, all cannot be equally good—but even if  
of equal merit, the desirable quality of uniformity  
throughout the Army is lacking.

Added too, to the various Department orders, are the  
orders and decisions from the Headquarters of the  
Army, and these latter, it must be confessed, have occa-  
sionally conflicted with previous decisions from the same  
source, so that now the student of Rifle Firing is lost  
between the text book, which has become in many  
cases a dead letter, and the numerous orders and deci-  
sions which are practically the ruling authorities on this  
subject.

The time appears, therefore, to have come for a new  
manual of Rifle Firing. Even a revised edition of  
Laidley's could not be expected to answer for an indefi-  
nite number of years; changes in it, too, would un-  
doubtedly soon be required. But if in it were embodied  
all that has been learnt in the past three years with re-  
ference to the instruction of the soldier in target firing,  
from the recruit to the marksman, the varieties and  
comparative merits of positions at different ranges, the

methods of conducting gallery practice and its advan-  
tages, the effect of drift, wind, light, temperature,  
etc., and many other of the small but important details  
of the subject which are not fully treated of by Colonel  
Laidley, would not the Army be greatly benefited, and  
is there any sufficient reason why this benefit should be  
longer postponed?

The supervision of target practice throughout the  
Army has not as yet been as well established as its im-  
portance deserves. In many Departments, to be sure,  
officers have been detailed for this purpose, and the  
utility of this step has been fully demonstrated. Most  
of them have become good shots and practically conver-  
sant with the requirements of target practice; their  
rulings and suggestions have been closely followed in  
the Department orders, and unquestionably to them is  
due a certain proportion of the immense progress made  
this year.

The Department Commanders have, however, been  
restricted in their selection for this duty to those officers  
already serving at their Headquarters, and have not  
been at liberty to avail themselves of the services of  
others, who, perhaps, may have been better fitted for  
the duty. Moreover, the Department Commander can  
only make rulings of a minor nature, governing only  
in his own Department, and it is more than likely,  
therefore, that every year will bring before the War  
Department various points requiring for their proper  
decision a judgment educated in target practice matters.  
It would undoubtedly be a great advantage if an Inspec-  
tor of Rifle Practice for the Army were appointed;  
then, when a doubtful point came before the War De-  
partment this officer could request the opinions of the  
different Department Inspectors and thus prepare him-  
self to intelligently advise as to the decision which should  
be made. In this way the highest military authority  
would be brought into more intimate acquaintance with  
the desires, with reference to target practice, of the  
rank and file of the Army, and there would be less prob-  
ability of rulings directly in opposition to what the  
practical rifleman had learnt to consider the best  
method. The Inspector of Rifle Practice should be a  
practical rifleman, a good shot who has had the  
experience needed in such a position, for, between  
the theoretical and the practical knowledge of target  
firing, there is, as every rifleman knows, a wide  
difference.

The attention paid to target practice during the year  
just closed has been most marked throughout the Army,  
the different Department and Division contests  
have never awakened greater interest, and we have  
every reason to anticipate a still greater interest in the  
subject next year. The present is then the most appro-  
priate time for the changes here indicated.

#### NAMES OF VESSELS OF WAR.

WHEN Shakespeare puts into the mouth of the fair  
Juliet the question "What's in a name?" and the an-  
swer that "that which we call a rose by any other  
name would smell as sweet," it is evident that he either  
did not know of the existence of the popular adage re-  
garding the giving a bad name to a dog as equivalent  
to despatching him from this world, or else that he did  
not believe in its truth. Had he lived in these later  
times he would have learned that there is generally con-  
sidered to be "much in a name;" as an instance, how  
much of the success of the third Napoleon was due to  
the magic of his name alone! And in the early years  
of General Grant's administration what a storm was  
raised around the ears of the Secretary of the Navy and  
Admiral Porter when the names of many of our men-  
of-war were changed, compelling the issue of another  
order in which the old names were restored. It is true  
that this concession to the popular taste was more appar-  
ent than real, for the old names did not go back to their  
original owners, as a general rule; still there remains  
the fact that there is, in the popular mind, "much in  
a name." Our list of captured ships is not so large that  
we can afford to let their names die out, and it seems to  
us a great matter of regret that the opportunity of the  
construction of the new cruisers was not made use of  
to perpetuate the memory of our former naval glory. It  
is not too late to do this even now, and in the case of the  
Boston we have a name which has been of ill-omen to ves-  
sels bearing it; the original Boston having been captured  
at Charleston in 1780, while her successor, after having  
a peculiar cruise under Capt. McNeill in the Mediter-  
ranean, just before the Tripolitan war, finally finished her  
service by being wrecked on the Bahama Banks during  
the Mexican War. The fate of the City of Boston  
steamer is too recent to require more than a mere allu-  
sion.

Hard-headed and sober-minded people will doubtless  
say that there are no reasons why another vessel should  
not be named after the three-hilled city; but sailors have



their prejudices, and there is no use arguing against them; and it is a matter of observation that some ships are lucky and others the reverse; of course we are prepared to admit that the name *per se* has nothing to do with this character. But is it not a matter of notoriety that no ship in our service called *Guerriere* has ever been what is called a happy ship? to say nothing of the accidents that have happened to the vessels bearing that name. Nor can it have escaped notice that the name of *San Francisco* appears to have a certain fatality attached to it when borne by a ship; there have been the ill-fated steamer of that name, as also the *Golden Gate* and the later *City of San Francisco*, as proofs (or instances if the term is liked better) of the ill luck that follows within the wake of a bad name.

The English navy list has still its *President* and *Uhesapeake*, while the French names of its vessels (such as *Bellerophon*, *Immortalité*, *Téméraire*, etc.) are numerous. Why should we suffer the *Macedonian*, the *Java*, *L'Insurgent*, the *Frolic*, *et id omne genus*, to disappear so entirely from sight? Why not perpetuate these and other names well known to our naval readers? No vessel, save a ferry-boat, has ever been named after McDonough, the hero of Lake Champlain, nor, we believe, has there ever been a *Confiance* in our service; there is plenty of room for choice, and it is one of the items to the credit side of the account of the late Secretary Welles that in the selection of the names of the vessels built or intended to be built (many of which had a complete set of engines finished before their keels were even laid down) he designed to recall to the Navy of that day the glories of the past, and by associating the ships of the new era with those of the old to add to that feeling of *esprit de corps* which should characterize a Navy with such traditions as that of the United States possesses.

In an article on "Re-enlistments" in JOURNAL of April 21, 1883, we questioned the wisdom of the law under which a soldier, at the expiration of his term of service, is allowed thirty days to look about him and see if he can do better in civil life, and if he cannot to re-enlist, likely in some other company than that in which his first term was passed, and advocated immediate re-enlistments with contingent privileges of furlough, etc. We are glad to note that the Adjutant-General has seen fit to touch upon this important matter in his annual report. He recites that the law of August 4, 1854 (section 1282, R. S.), which grants increased pay to men re-enlisting within thirty days after the expiration of term of service, and recommends that the law be amended so as to make the increased pay depend on immediate re-enlistment in the same regiment, and grant the man re-enlisting one, two or three months' furlough, according to the number of terms he has already served. We trust his recommendation may find favor with Congress, as we are convinced that but few measures will have so important an effect upon the stability and efficiency of the rank and file of the Army.

THE *Engineer* of Oct. 19 notices very favorably Lieut. Very's paper on "Development of Armor for Naval Use," though criticising it in some particulars. *Engineer* says: "One or two slight mistakes occur here. For example: On page 542 chilled iron is said to be used for inland forts. Now even France has condemned it as unsuitable for this purpose, and it is likely only to be employed on coasts, with few exceptions. We would here call attention to the cuts and information on experiments, especially those conducted at Gavre, which we have not met with elsewhere. By the way, we notice a good many cuts—about forty, we think—copied from the *Engineer*, to which Lieut. Very is welcome; but he would have been still more so had he acknowledged the source from which he obtained them. The same remark applies to matter extracted verbatim from Captain Mackinlay's excellent text-book for the Royal Military Academy."

THE sabretache having been abolished in the British army, and gone the way of the epaulettes and pelisses, *Figaro* says: Some narrow minded officers have been inquiring where an officer is to put his paper and pencil now that the sabretache is abolished, and asks "if the orders which an officer receives are ever so voluminous as to require more than the space in an ordinary pocket of his coat?" Obviously there are many reasons why the carrying documents of any value on the person is preferable. For instance, nothing could be easier than to cut off a sabretache, but to rifle a pocket is another affair. An ordinary individual would be regarded as insane who elected to carry his bank notes in a large bag in preference to carrying them in his pocket.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

In making promotions in the Army up to the rank of colonel there are cases on record where officers have been promoted when they had been found incapacitated by a Retiring Board. The law provides that promotions to the rank of colonel shall be made by seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency. The Secretary of War considers that this regulation has not been strictly complied with where the promotions were made after an officer had been pronounced disabled by a board, and has formally decided that in future promotions shall be governed strictly by paragraph 36 of the Regulations, which provides for promotion as above stated. It is said that the decision was made to prevent Capt. George A. Armes from receiving promotion to a higher grade. This officer was recently retired on account of disability, much against his will, as he was just on the eve of promotion, and he has been making strong efforts to have the findings of the board set aside, in order to be restored to active service and receive a promotion to major before retiring. In view of the Secretary's decision, however, whatever hopes he may have had of being retired as major have been blighted.

The application for a mandamus on the Secretary of War, to compel him to reinstate Lieut. Harlow L. Street, in the cavalry service, United States Army, came on for hearing in the Court in Banc in Washington on Monday. After some discussion it was suggested by the counsel for the petitioner that further action be postponed until another application be made to the Secretary of War for reinstatement on the active list of Lieut. Street.

THE Ordnance Department of the army has made a contract with the West Point Foundry Association for the manufacture of one hundred, two and a half inch bronze life-saving cannons of the Lyle pattern, and also a contract for 1,200 projectiles for the same guns. This supply is intended to complete the equipment of the new life-saving stations, as well as to furnish several of the old ones and to have a reserve on hand. The Lyle gun is believed to be superior to any other life saving gun ever invented. It has fired a shot further than was ever done before. Captain Lyle also improved the faking boxes so as to prevent the breaking of the cord in firing, thus insuring the establishment of communication with a stranded vessel.

The following longevity claims were favorably passed upon by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury since our last report: Colonel Samuel Ross, retired; Lieut. Col. A. B. Bufington, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Col. Henry Chipman, 7th Inf.; Lieut. Col. James J. Dana, Deputy Quartermaster General; Lieut. Henry C. Danes, 3d Artillery; Major Wm. Ludlow, Engineers; Captain George H. McLaughlin, retired; Captain Ira Quinby, 11th Infantry; Lieut. Edward L. Randall, 5th Infantry; Capt. George S. Olmstead, Medical Department; Lieut. Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Infantry; Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Infantry; Captain Thomas F. Quinn, 4th Infantry; Captain Hamilton Lieber, Medical Storekeeper; Captain Robert E. Johnston, 1st Infantry; Captain Otho E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department; Captain Christopher H. McNally, retired; Lieut. Edwin J. Stivers, 25th Infantry, and Captain H. Baxter Quimby 25th Inf.

A WASHINGTON "special" to the *Pioneer Press* says: The order of the Secretary of War creating a Court of Inquiry in the matter of the Greely relief expedition, has furnished the text of much comment. Gen. Hazen's friends seem especially annoyed at it. One of them said: "If you read between the lines you will see that Lieut. Garlington is a man of straw, and that the person really aimed at is Gen. Hazen. The relations between the Secretary of War and the Chief Signal Officer are somewhat strained, and Gen. Hazen's friends are very likely to attribute to his superior officer motives which may not actuate him. But it is certain that they are of the opinion that the investigation is directed at him, and they do not feel pleasantly toward the Secretary of War on account of it."

The Secretary of War's letter of October 31, notifying General Hazen that a Board of Inquiry would be ordered, very clearly reflects upon the Signal Officer by imputation. The Secretary lays stress upon the wisdom of the line of action laid down for Lieut. Garlington in the so-called "memorandum," and makes particular inquiry as to the history of this paper. He says:

"After the telegraphic reports of the disaster were received, I, upon the request of the Secretary of the Navy, directed the Acting Chief Signal Officer, in your absence, to prepare for and furnish to the Secretary of the Navy a copy of your instructions to Lieutenant Garlington. This last, as furnished, contains only three enclosures, four being mentioned in the body of the letter. One of them was substantially like one of the enclosures with the original letter; another was substantially like one of those with the first copy above mentioned, and the third was marked 'enclosure 4,' (an enclosure 4 being noted in the letter) and is a copy of the 'memorandum' in question. These latter papers were, of course, supposed by the Secretary of the Navy and myself to be, as stated, an authentic copy of your instructions to Lieutenant Garlington, and we, in our conference, formed an opinion as to his having disobeyed an order which it now appears he did not in fact receive as an order.

I have had prepared and herewith enclose a tabulated statement and memorandum of the above mentioned discrepancies and some others of less importance existing in the above mentioned papers, which, it is thought, ought to be alike, and I request to be advised what explanation there is, if any, for these discrepancies; and further, what the records of your office show to have been done with the 'above memorandum' after its original preparation, and what, in case Lieutenant Garlington had himself been lost upon this expedition, would have prevented the resting upon his record of the imputation of having disobeyed a positive instruction as to landing his extra stores at or near Littleton Island on his way north.

The Secretary further criticizes Lieut. Garlington's action in parting from the *Yantic*, and his "very grave and perhaps fatal error of going south from Littleton Island after the loss of the *Proteus*." He says: "It appears to me that Lieutenant Garlington's supplemental report only tends to make an

understanding of his failure to remain at or near Littleton Island after the loss of the *Proteus* more difficult than before."

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Commander Frank Wildes, commanding the United States Steamer *Yantic*, on the subject of the recent Greely relief expedition, of which the following is a copy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1883.

Commander Frank Wildes, Commanding United States Steamer *Yantic*, Navy Yard, New York:

Sir: The receipt of your letter of Oct. 16 is acknowledged. In the present aspect of the case the Department condemns (1) the agreement enclosed in your letter of June 25 between Lieut. Garlington and yourself contemplating the separation of the *Yantic* and *Proteus* until Aug. 25; (2) your failure to accompany the *Proteus* from Disco Island after you had there rejoined her; (3) your unnecessary visit to Uppernavik on July 25 to inquire of the Danish authorities how the ice was probably moving between yourself and the *Proteus*, the six days of your delay at which point would have brought you to Littleton Island before the party of the *Proteus* went south, and (4) your failure, when you found at Littleton Island that the demoralized party of the *Proteus* had gone south in search of the Swedish steamer *Syga* at Cape York, to land materials for a habitation, clothing, and some food for the forgotten Greely party.

What action, if any, will be taken by the Department has not yet been determined.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

Secretary of the Navy.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GIBBS, of Washington, who jumped from a window of a car of the limited express from New York, on the afternoon of Nov. 2, and was severely injured, died of her injuries Nov. 3. She was the widow of the late Medical Inspector Gibbs, U. S. N., and a relative of Colonel A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A. Mrs. Gibbs was a lady of great personal attractions and lovely character. Her untimely end has caused most profound sorrow in Washington society. When her husband, the late Medical Director Gibbs, was ordered as fleet surgeon to the European Squadron, he took with him to Switzerland his wife and his son and daughter. The family was most pleasantly established when the Doctor suddenly died at Trieste. The shock was a terrible one, and it was made still more distressing to the children by a severe stroke of paralysis which prostrated their mother a few months after the death of their father. The mother only recovered her speech to show that her mind had given away in a very great measure, but this fact was kept from the parents and friends of Mrs. Gibbs in this country. Miss Gibbs is a young lady of 19, and her brother, a fine lad of 13. The young lady is of a strong character, and she was a most devoted daughter. Finding that her mother was not likely to recover abroad the family determined to return to their Washington home, and they arrived in New York last week. Dr. Kellogg, Mrs. Gibbs's father, had just completed a snug house on Q street for his daughter, and Saturday last it was decorated with flowers and everything was in readiness to give the afflicted family a cheerful reception. Dr. and Mrs. Kellogg were only waiting for the moment when they could rush to the door to embrace their daughter and their grandchildren when the news of the fatal leap from the car window came. The funeral of this much beloved lady took place from St. Andrew's Church, Washington, Monday last, and her remains were followed to their last resting place beside her husband at Oak Hill, by a very sorrowful company.

MANY will regret to learn of the death at Washington, November 3, of Margaret Worth Sprague, daughter of the late General John T. Sprague, U. S. Army. The funeral services took place on Monday last, at the residence of Mrs. Worth, the aunt of the deceased lady.

A DESPATCH from Ogden, Utah, says: "Frank Wilkes, of Zadesville, Ohio, grandson of the late Commodore Wilkes, U. S. N., while herding sheep near the Pleasant Valley station, became lost and died of starvation and exposure. His remains will be sent to Ohio."

MR. PORTON, a veteran of Trafalgar, died recently, in England, aged ninety seven. It is said he died in a work-house.

NOAH BISHOP, a veteran of the War of 1812, died recently at Woodbury, Conn., in his 88th year.

THE General Court Martial sitting at Tucson, A. T., for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Morrow, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has concluded its labors, the members have returned to their stations, and the proceedings of the Court have gone to Washington for revision and action. The *Daily Star* of Tucson, which seems to have watched the case with interest, says:

Lieutenant-Colonel Morrow has not the slightest appearance of being a drinking man. The sympathies of the public, especially those who have attended the trial throughout its length, seem to be strongly in favor of the accused. Some of our best lawyers who have heard most of the evidence do not hesitate to say that no citizen could be convicted before a jury of being drunk on the evidence adduced up to this time, and that while some of the witnesses have asserted that Col. Morrow was intoxicated, it seems to be based upon the fact that upon two occasions he was seen to stagger, upon another occasion to cross the parade upon the arm of another officer, and on several occasions to talk incoherently. In his testimony for the defence Lieut. Col. Forsyth paid a high tribute to the many and solidly qualities, and long and faithful service of the accused, saying: "I have known Colonel Morrow for nearly or quite twenty years. I have known him since he was Lieutenant in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry in 1862. His reputation has always been that of an active, energetic, painstaking and very brave officer; I have looked upon him as one of the best officers that I knew in the Cavalry arm of the Service." Should Colonel Morrow be found guilty, it will be more on a technicality than anything else, at least such seems to be the opinion of certain members of our bar.



## GENERAL SHERMAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

H. Q. ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, 1885.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War:

SIR: I now have the honor to make this my last annual report.

Preliminary thereto, I submit the annual reports of the Adjutant and Inspector Generals (the only heads of bureaus who report direct to the General-in-Chief) and of the commanding generals of the three divisions into which the territory of the United States is divided, with the reports of the several department commanders, who occupy the same relation to the former that a brigadier holds to a division commander of an army in the field. These are grouped as follows:

[We omit the list of reports.—Ed.]

From these reports it will appear that the Army consists of 25,478 aggregate, as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
General.....	11	.....
General staff.....	561	1,186
Ten regiments of cavalry.....	429	6,811
Five regiments of artillery.....	280	2,410
Twenty-five regiments of infantry.....	861	10,555
Indian scouts.....	.....	210
Detachments.....	1	2,163
Aggregate.....	2,143	23,335

These figures are almost identical with those of last year, and the current of military events during the same period has been of the most peaceful character. Nothing has occurred to disturb the rapid development of the great West, which is now completely open to the immigrant in regions where a few years ago no single man could go with safety. There have been no wars or "rumors of wars" in any of the territories of the United States, with the single exception of Arizona, and even there the hostilities belonged to our neighbor, Mexico. General Crook, in order to reach the source of trouble, had, with the consent of the Mexican authorities, to go two hundred miles into Mexico to strike the Apaches in their mountain fastness, which he did with success. I invite special attention to his report, because I think he has touched, with a master's hand, the cause of the conflicts with our Indian foes, and I believe that if he be permitted to manage the Apaches in his own way all wars will cease in Arizona, and with them will disappear the complicated Indian question which has tested the patience and courage of our people ever since the first settlement by whites on this continent.

During this time of profound peace the military authorities have given their best thoughts to "military education" and to "target practice;" and in this connection, out of a large mass of reports, I have selected for printing and general reference the following:

6th. Report of Colonel and Brevet Major General Merritt, of the Military Academy, West Point, New York.

7th. Report of Major L. L. Livinston, 4th U. S. Artillery, of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

8th. Report of Colonel E. S. Otis, 20th U. S. Infantry, of the School of Instruction for Cavalry and Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

These cover the whole ground of military education, from the boy appointed as a cadet to the thorough officer of the several arms of service; and I am convinced, after having seen many of the most celebrated military schools of the world, that ours are among the best, and are well adapted to the character of our people and institutions. The Military Academy at West Point is the creation of law—is rather a Congressional school than military. Each cadet represents a member of Congress, or rather a Congressional district, with the exception of the ten appointed at large; and the cadet only comes into the Army proper after his graduation, and after being commissioned as an officer. Yet, whilst undergoing instruction, the Corps of Cadets is subject to military law and discipline, and thus becomes an integral part of the Army of the United States. The education imparted at West Point always has been and must continue to be preliminary—that is, common to the whole human race—calculated to prepare them for the work of life, whether it be military or civil, such as mathematics, language, chemistry, natural philosophy, etc.; so that a cadet may graduate at West Point and yet not be familiar with the knowledge indispensable to feed, clothe, manage, and fight a company or a regiment, which are the ultimate objects of all Army education, and, therefore, the practical schools at Forts Monroe and Leavenworth have been found most advantageous, even for cadets who have graduated with honor at West Point. The school at Fort Monroe is special for the artillery, and is as necessary to the Army as a separate special training is for a surgeon, for a lawyer, for an engineer of a ship, or for one who manages a railroad train; and I am convinced that by the simple instrumentality of this admirably conducted school we now have secured a trained body of artillery officers capable of handling with skill the most massive and complicated of modern artillery, and able to continue the instruction for all time to come.

By mounting and equipping two batteries instead of one to each regiment of artillery, as accomplished by General Orders, No. 96, Headquarters of the Army, of 1883, we doubled out capacity for instruction in that most useful and captivating branch of the military service.

In like manner the school recently established at Fort Leavenworth for cavalry and infantry is designed and calculated to give more perfect instruction in these most essential branches of the military service. This school is for commissioned officers of the Army, temporarily detailed away from their proper companies, without any increased pay, or allowances, adding not a cent to

the annual estimates, yet calculated to prepare the junior officers for the highest sphere of military life.

In times of peace we are all apt to forget that war is ever liable to occur, and I only wish in this connection to remind many a man now living of the sudden call in 1861 for military knowledge. We now possess three admirable schools, well located, well managed, which fulfill that purpose in an eminent degree, and I bespeak for them your ardent support and encouragement. They need nothing else.

The report of the Adjutant General, herewith, does not show the same satisfactory condition of the "post schools" for enlisted men and soldiers' children at the various military stations. Indeed, since the passage of the law substantially abolishing "camp women," the number of soldiers' children has largely diminished, so that there is no urgent call for such schools, and after an enlisted man has learned to read, with few exceptions, he is content with the advantages of the post libraries, which contain the usual supply of histories, novels, magazines, and newspapers. Grown men, such as compose our ranks, do not want to subject themselves to the average pedagogue, and schools for the enlisted men must be voluntary. The reading rooms at all our frontier posts are most creditable, and are well patronized.

So with target practice and the usual athletic games, good progress is reported everywhere, and so far as they have fallen under my observation, they are admirably conducted, calling for no changes in the present methods.

I now regard the Indians as substantially eliminated from the problem of the Army. There may be spasmodic and temporary alarms, but such Indian wars as have hitherto disturbed the public peace and tranquillity are not probable. The Army has been a large factor in producing this result, but it is not the only one. Immigration and the occupation by industrious farmers and miners of lands vacated by the aborigines have been largely instrumental to that end, but the railroad which used to follow in the rear now goes forward with the picket line in the great battle of civilization with barbarism, and has become the greater cause. I have in former reports, for the past fifteen years, treated of this matter, and now, on the eve of withdrawing from active participation in public affairs, I beg to emphasize much which I have spoken and written heretofore. The recent completion of the last of the four great transcontinental lines of railway has settled forever the Indian question, the Army question, and many others which have hitherto troubled the country. I did intend, before retirement, to sketch out my own experience and knowledge of this most interesting and important subject, and with this end in view I determined last spring, to cross the continent, westward, substantially by the great lakes and by the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to return by that along the 35th parallel having in previous years traversed the country by every other known route. I started on the 20th of June and travelled till the 8th of October, having along, with others, my aide-de-camp, Col. J. C. Tidball, of the artillery, who took careful notes, and whose report herewith, marked 9, is more full and satisfactory than any I can possibly reproduce from memory. Also, before starting, I instructed my aide-de-camp, Col. O. M. Poe, of the Engineer Corps, to make among the public archives for a condensed, yet accurate, history of the conception, rise, progress, and completion of these transcontinental roads for my use on return. His report, herewith, marked 10, is also so complete and condensed that I beg to submit it entire, to be construed as part of my own report, better arranged than any I can do myself, and to it I invite your special attention. I regard the building of these railroads as the most important event of modern times, and believe that they account fully for the peace and good order which now prevail throughout our country, and for the extraordinary prosperity which now prevails in this land. A vast domain, equal to two-thirds of the whole surface of the United States, has thus been made accessible to the immigrant, and, in a military sense, our troops may be assembled at strategic points and sent promptly to the places of disturbance, checking disorders in the bud.

Railroads, however, are instrumentalities rather than substantial causes. They are easily broken and interrupted, because a single man, from malice or enmity, may in a minute displace a rail, move a switch, or fire a bridge, which will require a week or month to repair, interrupting all travel. They require a station, with sidings, every ten miles, water-stations at convenient and short intervals, and costly repair-shops every hundred miles. These constantly call for the protection of the military usually posted on or near the lines. Whilst these roads enable us to send soldiers to threatened points at the rate of five hundred miles a day, thus overcoming the space in one day which used to require a full month of painful marching, these soldiers must in advance be thoroughly organized, equipped, provided and instructed beforehand, because they must be ready for action the moment they reach their destination. It is then too late for preparation, so that the necessity for trained soldiers in advance of the call is rather increased than diminished by these modern developments.

I therefore renew the recommendation of last year, as contained in my letter to you of Oct. 16, 1882, that the strategic points therein named shall be adequately enlarged, with permanent barracks, so as to accommodate suitable garrisons, and that all minor places be abandoned by the military. This will in the end result in economy as well as efficiency. I admit that there exists a tendency to extravagance on the part of the military as well as the civil agents of the United States; but the day is past when a soldier will be content to live in "dug-outs," on "his pound of bread, pound of meat, and gill of whiskey" per day, whilst the farmer, mechanic, and laboring man alongside has a good house, with coffee, sugar, vegetables, and a well-provided table. We must now treat the soldier as a fellow-man. Let him live as his neighbor, with similar comforts, and he will respond to the call of duty even to

the death, as of old. I believe, with General Augur, that there has been a good deal of "loose talk," about over working our soldiers. I have recently seen them work cheerfully at Cœur d'Alene and Spokane side by side with the civil mechanics, on the same scaffold. The soldier in America should be paid in comparison with his neighbors, and not according to the scale of foreign armies, about which he knows nothing and cares less. He is willing to abide by his contract of enlistment, provided he receives extra pay proportioned to the extra work imposed on him when employed on labor not military, and the price for this extra labor should be proportioned to its value on the spot. The local quartermaster, subject to the discretion of the department commander, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of War, can fix the value of this labor better than any other person. The law should define what kind of labor is to be paid for, because every soldier should build his own bivouac and house his own provisions; but when employed as a carpenter, mechanic, or laborer, on roads, bridges, or buildings of a permanent nature, it is only fair that he should be paid for such labor, or at least receive a credit for it to be paid on his final discharge. This would remove all the clamor about making our soldiers a body of cheap workmen, and take away the alleged excuse for desertion. I am satisfied, from personal observation, that the condition of the soldier to day is far better than it was in 1846, and that each year it improves by the increased mail facilities, better quarters, better food, and better treatment.

In this report I have purposely abstained from making any recommendations for the future, other than renewing such as had been made in former reports, because on the 1st day of November, at my own request, I will be permitted to transfer the command of the Army to my successor, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, with ample time for him to make such recommendations as he may deem wise and necessary for the action of the next Congress. On the 8th day of February, 1884, I will attain the limit of age fixed by Congress for military service in the Army, and I purposely asked of the President the privilege of anticipating this date to enable my successor to make such recommendations as he may deem necessary; but before leaving I beg to record an expression of opinion that it will be found wise to provide a common organization for all arms of the service, viz: That each regiment of infantry be composed of twelve companies, the same as now with the artillery and cavalry, making three battalions, each of four companies in time of peace, and of eight in time of war; that each company shall have a hundred men, and that in time of peace two of these battalions (eight companies) shall be maintained on a perfect war footing, whilst the other battalion (four companies) may be a mere skeleton, with its complement of officers, and used as a nucleus for recruits. In this battalion can be placed the officers and soldiers invalided by hard service or by sickness, and such as are not yet weaned of home influence or family importunity.

Were such an organization (thus briefly sketched, but more elaborately described in former reports) to be sanctioned by Congress, the military peace establishment, could, I believe, be maintained on the present estimates, and would possess the inestimable advantage of admitting of an increase without "disorder or confusion" to 6,000 artillery, 12,000 cavalry, and 30,000 infantry by the mere scratch of a pen and the magic wand of money; and afterwards by doubling the enlisted strength of each company without the further addition of a single officer we should have the respectable force of 96,000 men, a force large enough for any probable necessity during the remainder of this century.

The Militia and Volunteers of the States would soon follow suit, and we should have throughout the country these small handy battalions of four companies instead of the large cumbersome regiments of ten companies—a bad tactical unit, and in practice always scattered.

I also do believe Congress should make provision for the transfer of regiments from remote stations to home stations after a fair detail or period of service fixed by law, just as the English Government does. For instance, the 21st Infantry has been on the Pacific Coast fourteen years, and ought to come in, but there is no money to pay the cost. Justice and fair dealing are qualities which are of universal application, and I am sure that Congress, on a fair showing, will not withhold the means of transportation, especially now when the Treasury is groaning under a surplus revenue, caused, in part, by the conduct of the very men who appeal to them; for I honestly believe the Army of the United States has in the past fifteen years protected, defended, and encouraged the building of its transcontinental railroads and the settlement of the great West, which are the chief causes of the great prosperity which now blesses our land.

Thanking you for past and present courtesies, I am, etc.,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Quartermaster-General shows receipts, \$15,051,855.54; expenditures, \$13,756,578.53; balance, June 30, 1883, \$1,295,279.01. During the year over 200 officers of the line have been performing duty as acting assistant quartermasters. For this extra accountability of property and money the Quartermaster-General recommends that these officers be allowed a clerk and \$100 per annum, as in the case of acting assistant commissaries, and the unjust discrimination against acting assistant quartermasters thus abolished. General Holabird says, "There is no better nor economical method thus far devised than that of the appointment of an enlisted man as post quartermaster-sergeant, who shall be experienced as a clerk in the Q. M. Department; the army has ordnance sergeants, hospital stewards and commissary sergeants, and should have quartermaster sergeants, especially at posts where there is no regular quartermaster." What General Meigs has said on this subject is quoted. In support of



these recommendations Gen. Holabird invites attention to the inspection branch, which reports that 145,000 general orders and circulars have been received and 105,773 have been distributed. Miscellaneous literature, including military formulas, newspapers and magazines, have been supplied to the military post libraries to the value of about \$8,750.

Ninety new buildings, such as barracks, quarters, stables, storehouses, etc., have been authorized at an estimated cost of \$147,178. Repairs to existing buildings have been authorized at an estimated cost of \$452,559; \$51,852 have been authorized for improving the water supply and system of sewerage at twenty-one military posts.

For the construction and repair of hospital buildings \$74,968 have been authorized to be expended. The law with reference to the Hot Springs hospital has been complied with, so far as the preparation of plans and specifications are concerned, and the work, after advertisement, has been begun. The price agreed to be paid is \$86,335.

The sale of 106 buildings located in Maine, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado has been authorized. Out of the \$200,000 appropriated for acquiring sites and erecting suitable posts in Texas for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier, the purchase of Fort Davis' site for \$23,500 and the ground at San Antonio for \$41,742.20, and site at Camp Rice for \$2,370 has been authorized. During the year the following military reservations were transferred to the Department of the Interior: Fort Benton, M. T., Fort Brooke, Fla., Fort Laurel, Kans., and Fort Hall, Idaho. A military reservation was declared by the President at Fort Supply, I. T. In regard to quartering troops, Gen. Holabird says: "The necessity for so many very small and scattered military posts is fast diminishing, inasmuch as the Indians are collected in permanent reservations; at the same time the necessity for larger permanent posts near Indian reservations and frontiers is increasing. For these reasons it will add greatly to the economy of the maintenance of troops and their efficiency if they can be assembled at important points in larger and more permanent garrisons."

An immediate appropriation is asked for to replace the old dilapidated buildings at the recruiting depot at David's Island; \$125,000 will be required to begin the work; \$100,000 will be required to begin the work of rebuilding Jefferson barracks, if that post is to be continued, and bringing it into a proper sanitary condition.

Transportation was provided for by rail, water, wagon and stage, for 65,166 persons, 6,279 animals and 118,935 tons of material, costing \$2,149,051.49, of which \$414,908.84 was paid for transportation of persons. The larger movements of troops were from 3d Artillery, Co. F, in Dept. of South, to Dept. of Texas; 4th Artillery Co. F, from Dept. of East to Dept. of Dakota; 5th Artillery Co. D, from Dept. of East to Dept. of Platte; 7th Infantry, headquarters and ten companies, from Dept. of Dakota to Dept. of Platte, costing \$27,394.25; 12th Infantry, headquarters and ten companies, from Dept. of Arizona to Dept. of East, costing \$47,443.57; 15th Infantry, headquarters and ten companies, from Dept. of Missouri to Dept. of Dakota, costing \$35,801.47; 23d Infantry, headquarters and ten companies, from Dept. of Texas to Dept. of Missouri, costing \$37,653.82. Of the \$125,000 appropriated for Army transportation and land-grant railroads, \$76,108.38 remains unexpended.

The cost of cavalry and artillery horses was \$151,113, at an average of \$156.59. 195 mules, purchased for the Army trains cost \$33,150, at an average of \$170.02; 53 horses cost \$11,680, an average of \$220.37. There were sold 987 cavalry and artillery horses, 123 draught horses and 553 mules, realizing \$87,891.82. Issues of fuel were 112,596 cords of wood and 49,818 tons of coal. Of forage, 842,298 bushels of oats; 420,706 bushels of corn; 154,367 bushels of barley; 119,635 bushels of bran; 47,028 tons of hay; 2,945 tons of straw, and 83 tons of fodder. With reference to furnishing officers of the Army serving west of the Mississippi River with fuel, Gen. Holabird says: "Inconvenience and sometimes hardship result from the operation of the law of June 8, 1873, to officers of the Army serving west of the Mississippi River, which compel the officer to purchase fuel for his own use, and I therefore recommend that this subject be brought to the attention of Congress, and that the allowance, when on hand at posts, be supplied as was done before the passage of the act referred to."

Including \$59,261 from sales to officers and clothing not drawn, there was available for clothing and equipage \$1,469,261.96. Great care has been taken to avoid accumulation of clothing at posts. It is estimated that \$1,400,000 will keep the Army well clothed and provided with equipage during the next fiscal year. Buffalo overcoats, fur caps and fur gauntlets to the amount of \$95,000 have been issued to the troops. Hereafter caps and gauntlets will be issued to the soldier at cost price, and the overcoats will be issued only to the troops on guard duty and in such expeditions as may involve loss of life from exposure in rigid Northern latitudes. The scarcity of pelts from which these coats are made is increasing, and some other material will have to be substituted. The report here gives a statement of the style of new shoes and boots recently adopted, which has already appeared in the JOURNAL from time to time. The 1,000 drab-colored hats sent to Arizona this year have met with great favor. The helmets supplied are also generally satisfactory. Dark blue indigo cloth of finer quality has been adopted and purchases have been made, and hereafter the uniform coat will be manufactured from it. Boots, shoes, chairs, etc., required for the Army have all been manufactured at the military prison as required, to the amount of \$170,183.72. The hospital tents are worn out and exhausted.

The report concludes with a statement of the condition of the National cemeteries under the care and control of the Q. M. Department.

# REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The number of enlisted men now in the service who are drawing increased pay under act of Congress of August 4, 1854, is as follows:

Five years' continuous service.....	3,355
Ten years' continuous service.....	1,789
Fifteen years' continuous service.....	736
Twenty years' continuous service.....	105
Twenty-five years' continuous service.....	99
Thirty years' continuous service.....	50

Total..... 6,194

The number of those who will become entitled to increased pay under act of Congress of May 15, 1872, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, is—

Re-enlisted pay.....	554
One dollar per month for third year of service.....	5,398
Two dollars per month for fourth year of service.....	8,647
Three dollars per month for fifth year of service.....	2,478

Total..... 12,077

and the number of enlisted men in service whose terms will expire during the same fiscal year is 3,490. A comparison of the data contained in the several tables submitted with those in the tables accompanying my last report shows but little variation. The number of men who have served from ten to thirty years is 2,839, and of the 22,851 men on the rolls of the Army June 30, 1883, over forty per cent. had served four or more years. Under present law, men who have honorably completed their term of service are granted increased pay provided they re-enlist within thirty days from date of discharge. While its provisions secure to the Army the services of many good men, I am of opinion that its amendment making increased pay contingent on immediate re-enlistment of the men in their own regiment, and granting them a furlough of thirty, sixty, or ninety days, according to the length of previous service, would prove vastly beneficial in fostering esprit de corps, the very life of military organizations.

The importance of the subject of desertion, and the absolute necessity, looking to intelligent and active remedial action, of determining the probable causes which led men to desert the service, resulted in the issue of a regulation ordering boards of survey to be convened whenever a desertion took place, for the purpose of determining the attendant circumstances, and especially the real or alleged cause.

In seeking the remedies for this cancerous evil, it must be remembered that desertion, like other crimes, can never be totally eradicated, but may and should be reduced to a minimum. Desertion, by military law, is regarded as one of the most heinous crimes that soldiers can commit, and, in time of war, death is the penalty; unfortunately, however, it is not sufficiently so considered, in time of peace, either by the civil law, the people at large, or the soldiers themselves. One great cause of desertion is that the men are taught to believe it not a crime but, at most, a breach of contract, which can be terminated at pleasure or whenever a real or supposed grievance presents itself to their minds. This pernicious doctrine—ignoring the sanctity of the oath taken at enlistment—permeates almost the entire Army.

Disappointment at realistic military life; restlessness under its restraints; desire to obtain higher wages as laborers; the large amount of clothing charged to recruits during the first year of service, especially at depots, from the date of enlistment to the time of joining their commands, for which they have to pay before receiving any money from the Government, are some of the principal causes of desertion, and, lastly, but not the least in importance, the fact that, from a deplorable thoughtlessness, company commanders do not always reserve into their hands the active management and supervision of their company, and delegate to non-commissioned officers powers of control that should only be exercised by themselves. In this connection I beg to recommend that stringent orders be issued—preferably in the form of a regulation—prohibiting the confinement of men in the guard-house by non-commissioned officers except for the offence of disturbance in quarters. No man should be confined, particularly those guilty only of minor offenses, until after full inquiry has been made by the company or the post commander into the cause of offense. At many of the posts men who have offended trivially are confined in the prison-room occupied by general prisoners—the worst element in the Army. This, in my judgment, should be absolutely prohibited.

There is scarcely a doubt that the absence of captains from their companies, for long periods, leads to much discontent on the part of the men. There are, at present, one hundred and two captains of the line absent from their appropriate commands (thirty-one from the cavalry, eight from the artillery, and sixty-three from the infantry), or nearly twenty-four per cent. of the whole number of line officers of that grade.

In addition to the above important recommendation on the subject of the exercise of arbitrary power on the part of non-commissioned officers, I beg to suggest:

First. The first term of service to be fixed at three years. Over one-half of the desertions take place during the first year or eighteen months of service. Necessity forces the assignment of recruits to regiments after too short a stay at the depot to determine their fitness for the Army. Inaptness for military life, discontent, homesickness, etc., render many men restless at the prospect of five long years of service, for which they are not fitted, and induces them to seek relief through desertion, while, could they realize that but a comparatively short time is to elapse before their discharge, they would hesitate to forfeit the advantages (retained pay, transportation, etc.), accruing to them at the end of their term of service.

Second. Bimonthly settlement of clothing. The present system, although in accordance with existing law, works great hardship to the recruit or young soldier, and is, undoubtedly, a fruitful cause of desertion. The cost, about fifty dollars, of the first outfit furnished a recruit should be proportionately deducted each month, a final settlement being made at the end of the year.

Third. Reduction of the amount of manual labor imposed on the men. This labor, of course, is not meant to include purely military duty.

While—underlying all grievances—the cause of desertion is primarily to be found in the low moral standard of offenders, I believe the above recommendations, looking to the removal of the causes of discontent, will, if carried out, prove of much efficiency in checking the commission of this crime.

## EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

This subject is one of deep solicitude to all interested in the furtherance of the best interests of the service, whether viewing its immediate benefits to the ranks or its future advantageous results when the men who now fill the Army are restored to the full exercise of the privileges of citizens. Reserving the expression of my views on the subject at present, I have the honor to submit a synopsis of the several reports received during the past year.

The partial failure of the scheme of education in the Army, as evidenced by the comparatively small number of

men availing themselves of the advantages offered them, is, I am satisfied, owing in a great measure to faultiness of the present system. Its tendency, as I had the honor to state in my last report, is to create a bureau of military education which is subject to grave objections, and, in other respects, serious defects exist destructive of the hope of reasonable success.

The instruction should be beyond the alphabetical range; attendance at the school must be made part of the military duty of the soldier, and, as a necessary sequence, the hours fixed should be during the time of the day allotted to the performance of duties. Men should be made to realize that in addition to soldierly bearing, full knowledge of military duty and ready obedience and ability in its performance, education will prove an important factor in determining their fitness for appointment to the honorable and responsible position of a non-commissioned officer. On the other hand, teachers must be fully fitted for their position, and combine with the possession of knowledge the capacity to impart it. Their services being for the benefit of the whole Army, they cannot with propriety be members of a company or a regiment, and they must be given suitable rank to insure attention and respect. Soldiers will be slow to obey or respect a teacher whose position in quarters is possibly inferior to theirs, and it is demoralizing in the extreme when they find that their voluntary studies must be relinquished for a time because their instructor (superior to them in acquired knowledge only) is undergoing merited punishment in the guard house, possibly for drunkenness.

I beg to renew my recommendation that the inspection of the schools be made part of the duties devolving on officers of the Inspector General's Department, and that these inspections be made special.

Since the commencement of the present fiscal year recruiting has progressed satisfactorily. The two colored regiments of infantry having their proper complement of men, recruiting for them has been recently suspended, except in the cases of applicants who, having honorably served one enlistment (or more), present themselves for re-enlistment within one month from date of discharge. The total number of enlistments made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, was 8,998 including the Signal Corps.) Of these, 6,668 were made by officers of the general and mounted recruiting service, and 1,263 by department and engineer recruiting officers, 1,067 by regimental recruiting officers, commanding officers of detachments, etc. Of the 7,931 accepted recruits, 4,838 were native born, 3,093 of foreign birth, 6,461 white, and 460 colored. The large number of men presenting themselves for enlistment (19,738), who were rejected on account of mental or physical disqualification, evidences that the officers detailed on this important and delicate duty are fully alive to the interests entrusted to their care.

Many men are annually lost to the Army by being sent to regiments too soon after enlistment to acquire any but the most rudimentary knowledge of the service, its duties and restraints. A measure was introduced in the last Congress providing the only remedy to this positive and costly evil. The Committee on Military Affairs adopted my recommendation that 1,000 men, in excess of the prescribed strength of the Army, be allowed for thorough instruction at the recruiting depots, but the bill introduced in Congress for that purpose failed to become a law from causes extraneous to its merits.

Fully convinced of the advantages that would accrue from the thorough instruction of recruits before their assignment to military organizations, I attempted to carry out the scheme, hampered on one side, however, by the absolute necessity of keeping within the legal limit of the strength of the Army, and on the other by the pressing demands for recruits to fill up depleted commands. The notorious unhealthiness of one of the main depots, added to the above reasons, forced, eventually, the abandonment of a plan which I am satisfied, is the only true remedy to the evil complained of, by providing efficient additions to the ranks and saving the Government the heavy expense of transporting to numerous distant points men whose entire lack of necessary qualities and aptitude renders them an absolute burden to the Army.

A synopsis of the reports from the various departments show a total of 1,422 desertions, viz.: D. Arizona, 204; East, 180; Missouri, 423; Platte, 200; South, 67; Texas, 325; Engineers, 13. We shall return to this synopsis another week. The number of post schools is reported as 89, the number in the D. Platte is not given. The attendance, not including that in the D. East, not given, is 660 enlisted men; 257 officer's children; 517 enlisted men's children; 228 civilian's children; those in the D. East not given. This report is to the General of the Army. In another report to the Secretary of War, which we shall take up another week, the Adjutant-General recommends the retirement of veteran soldiers; the including of retired officers among those who can be dropped for desertion; the reduction of the term of service to three years; re-enlistments, as now, to be for five years; a bi-monthly settlement of clothing, and granting the local rank of colonel to the governor of the military prison.

## SURGEON-GENERAL'S REPORT.

SECRETARY Lincoln gave to the press on Monday the annual report of the Medical Bureau, which was signed and submitted by Acting Surgeon General D. L. Huntington. The report, however, was prepared and completed by the late Surgeon General Crane previous to his death. The cost of the medical and hospital supplies issued during the year was \$180,139.73. An appropriation of \$250,000 is asked for as necessary for like expenses for the next fiscal year in consequence of the act of March 3, which provided "that civilian employees of the Army stationed at military posts may, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of War, purchase necessary medical supplies, prescribed by a medical officer of the Army, at cost, with ten per centum added."

The following statistics of disease and mortality are given:

	Whites.	Colored.
Constantly under treat. for disease.....	794	71
Per 1,000 of mean strength.....	33	30
Constantly under treat. for wounds, etc..	199	26
Per 1,000 of mean strength.....	9	11
Deaths from all causes.....	214	26
Per 1,000 of mean strength.....	10	11
Decrease over av., 10 years.....	27	..
Deaths from disease.....	146	15
Per 1,000 of mean strength.....	7	6
Died of wounds, etc.,.....	68	11
Per 1,000 of mean strength.....	3	5
Deaths to cases treated.....	1 to 176	1 to 180
Increase over last report.....	15	16
" " av., 10 years.....	34	63
Discharged for disability.....	879	101
Per 1,000 of strength.....	42	42
Increase over last report.....	1	..
Decrease " " ".....	..	1
Increase over av., 10 years.....	10	14
Discharged for disease.....	785	..
Per 1,000 of strength.....	38	..
Discharged for wounds, etc.,.....	94	..
Per 1,000 of strength.....	4	..



Diseases of the respiratory organs stand first in numerical importance, of which about 64 per cent. are catarrhs of the upper air passages, due to a large extent to an insufficient ventilation of barracks. Wounds, injuries, and accidents stand second on the list; and the report attributes the large number to the use of troops in mechanical and laborious employments, which form so large a proportion of the soldier's duties. As an indication of the peculiar hardships to which our troops are exposed, the rates of admission for wounds, accidents, and injuries are 122 per 1,000 higher than those reported for the German Army, and 142 per 1,000 higher than the decennial rate of the British Army. The rate for syphilis and venereal diseases is much lower than might have been anticipated, comparing favorably with the reports of foreign armies in this respect. It is interesting to note that the colored troops make a particularly favorable showing in the small number of admissions for alcoholism and its results, exhibiting, as they do, a rate of only four per one thousand to a rate of seventy six per one thousand of mean strength among the whites. On the other hand, in diseases of the nervous system they have an unexplained preponderance. Only four cases of small-pox were reported during the year, and the report urges a thorough re-vaccination of the Army.

The febrile group of diseases to have been the most prominent cause of death, furnishing 37, or 1.6 deaths per 1,000 of the mean strength of the Army. The respiratory group, in which consumption has been included, contributes 32 deaths, and a rate that is but a trifle lower than the febrile group. Diseases of the circulatory system stand third, furnishing 27 deaths and a rate of 1.2 per 1,000 of mean strength. In the last important group are included all diseases of the digestive system and the organs of assimilation. These have furnished a total of 24 deaths and a rate of 1 per 1,000 to the mean strength of the Army.

The principal causes of discharge on "Surgeon's Certificate of Disability" as reported during the year can be briefly noted in the order of numerical importance as follows: Of diseases of the brain and nervous system, including insanity, there were reported 156 cases, or over 6 per 1,000 of the Army. Diseases of the respiratory group, including consumption, contributed 97 cases, and diseases of the digestive and assimilative organs 98 cases, or for each group 4 per 1,000; the circulatory system 90 cases, or 3.9 per 1,000. Constitutional syphilis and chronic rheumatism each 89 cases, or 3.8 per 1,000. Diseases of the organs of special sense 76 cases, or 3.3 per 1,000; and genito-urinary diseases, non-venereal, 61 cases, or 2.6 per 1,000 of the mean strength of the Army.

The report says that a limited and exceptionally mild epidemic of yellow fever occurred among the troops stationed at Fort Brown, Texas, during the months of August, September, October, and November, 1882. The spread of the disease is described, and the measures for preventing epidemic from getting beyond control.

The number of recruits examined was 5,964 white, 426 black, and 247 Indian scouts. Of this number 2,063 whites were rejected and 131 blacks; Indian scouts, none.

Primary inspections were made at military posts and at various recruiting rendezvous, and of such examinations 1,944 white and 126 colored were rejected. On secondary examination at recruiting depots, 120 white and 5 colored were found disqualified.

Of the wounds and injuries reported during the year, 239 were injuries of the head, 596 of the face, 26 of the neck, 450 of the trunk, 1,371 of the upper extremities, 1,198 of the lower extremities, 1,526 sprains, 54 dislocations, 115 simple fractures, 87 injuries of a miscellaneous character, including cases of poisoning, homicide, suicide, and drowning. 121 operations were performed: 42 were amputations, 2 excisions, and 77 miscellaneous operations. Of the 42 amputations, 3 were amputations of the humerus, 3 of the hand, 25 of the fingers, 2 of the thigh, 2 of the leg, 1 of the foot, and 6 of the toes. The miscellaneous operations consisted of removals of fragments of bone, of missiles and other foreign substances, reductions of fractures and dislocations, removals of tumors and operations for strictures, phymosis, varicocele, hydrocele, hemorrhoids, etc.

Work in the various branches of the office have gone on prosperously. An index of the cases of the wounds and injuries of the war has been prepared; the third volume of Surgical History of the War has been completed; 633 specimens were added to the collection at the Medical Museum; 3,912 volumes and about 5,000 pamphlets have been added to the library and Providence Hospital has been maintained as usual.

Eight medical officers were required with military operations in the field during the year, and there were also 62 medical officers on duty with scouting parties and other field service. The Army Medical Examining Board examined for promotion 10 assistant surgeons and 37 candidates for appointment to the Medical Corps, of whom 13 were found qualified. Their names will be reported to the Secretary of War in season to be submitted to the Senate when Congress assembles. The report concludes with a biography of the deceased officers.

#### REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

##### SMALL ARMS.

There were manufactured at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, 33,621 arms, including rifles, carbines, and shotguns.

Three magazine guns were recommended by the board in its report of September, 1882, consisting of the Lee, the Chaffee-Reece, and the Hotchkiss. By your authority, immediate steps were taken to provide as large a number of each for trial as the appropriation would permit. The Hotchkiss gun is being made by the Winchester Arms Company, where arms on the same system are made for the trade. The Chaffee-Reece gun is now under process of manufacture at the National Armory. There being no private factory with suitable plant, the work could be more economically done by the Department. The Lee gun has not been contracted for, the parties interested laboring under financial difficulties. It is believed, however, that the guns will be forthcoming in time to be sent into the field with the other two early next spring.

A sufficient number of Springfield Shotguns have been completed, and the troops west of the Mississippi have been supplied with them—two to a company, with a supply of ammunition. These guns have been most acceptable to the soldier in the field. It is not known that any other Army in the world on frontier service is so well supplied with special means of acquiring skill in the handling of arms, while providing a variety of food by hunting.

The suitably inscribed gold and silver medals to be awarded to the successful marksmen in Army contests, as provided in G. O. 53 of 1882, and to become the absolute property of the winners, have been prepared at the Philadelphia mint. They were received in ample time to send them to the several headquarters in advance of the date of the contests. Medals may now be delivered immediately after the successful marksmen have been named.

##### ARMAMENTS OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Under the specific provisions of the Act Making Appropriations for Fortifications, etc., approved March 3, 1883, contracts have been made:

1. For converting fifty ten-inch Rodman smooth-bore guns into eight-inch rifles, by lining with a coiled wrought-iron tube.
2. For making two twelve-inch cast-iron breech-loading rifles,

one of which is to be lined as far as the trunnions, with a steel tube, wrapped with wire.

3. For making one twelve-inch cast-iron mortar, banded with steel hoops.

4. For making one ten-inch cast-iron breech-loading rifle, wrapped with steel wire, and one twelve-inch cast-iron breech-loading rifle, tubed, and banded with steel hoops.

5. For the tubes, hoops, etc., for one eight and one ten-inch steel rifle.

6. For testing the "devices for breech-loading guns" submitted by H. F. Mann and Colonel Theo. Yates.

7. And twenty-five carriages for fifteen-inch smooth-bore guns have been ordered to be altered, to permit the use of increased powder charges.

In the purely experimental guns in the above list, with one exception, steel is used wholly or in part, in the construction. Whether or not gun steel, in suitable masses and of the requisite quality, could be procured in this country, had first to be considered. In order to put our wants fairly and squarely before our steel manufacturers, a circular letter was freely distributed to more than twenty of the principal steel works in the United States, from the replies to which the conclusion was reached that the plant or the experience in this country cannot as yet produce the steel forgings, for tube and jacket, for so large a gun as an eight-inch calibre. The tubes and jacket required for the eight and ten-inch steel guns have therefore been ordered from Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co., England.

The steel hoops required for the banded guns being of comparatively small mass, and readily produced from an ordinary fire mill, their manufacture has been undertaken by the Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia. Three experimental hoops were ordered from this company for test. The results obtained from the mechanical tests of these hoops, both by traction and by hoop tests show that they are fully equal in quality to the best hoops of European manufacture. The mean results obtained in the tests by traction are as follows:

	Elastic Limit.	Ultimate Strength.	Ultimate Elongation.
Large rolled oil-tempered hoop.	54,666	98,333	21.0 per cent.
Large rolled annealed hoop.	44,700	101,714	13.12 per cent.
Small hammered oil-tempered hoop.	59,000	97,200	16.4 per cent.

The success attained in the fabrication of these hoops reflects credit on the manufacturers and testifies to their knowledge both of the qualities requisite in gun hoops, and the best methods of manufacture and treatment for producing them.

The above guns being of an experimental character, their dimensions, and therefore their weight, are somewhat greater than is strictly called for, from the probable strains to be endured. But in this respect they can be modified after trial should the results warrant it. In the eight-inch steel gun the tubes and jacket are made as light as is consistent with the requisite strength in order to bring these forgings within the limits of our own manufacturing facilities as early as possible. The employment of two rows of hoops with a gun of this calibre gives a more elaborate construction than is desirable, which may hereafter give way to a single row of hoops.

As regards the two 12-inch cast-iron rifles, the Department was requested by the South Boston Iron Works, whose representations before the committee were positive and strongly favorable to cast-iron guns, to line one of them with a thin steel tube. This proposition was acceded to, but it was deemed best to strengthen the steel tube by wrapping it with steel wire.

Under the provision of the appropriation act to make and test a cast-iron gun banded with steel, it was at first thought best, on account of its greater simplicity, to make a 12-inch gun on the Italian system, but unfavorable reports having been received of the behavior of the Italian 12-inch guns when chambered for charges of 230 pounds, that system was abandoned for the French.

The 10-inch cast-iron wire-wrapped gun has been modified—in consultation with Dr. Woodbridge—from the plan submitted to the committee by extending the wire wrapping further forward and under the trunnions.

As regards the 12-inch mortar, cast-iron hooped, experiments are already in progress for determining the most suitable rifling and projectiles. Two 10-inch Rodman smooth-bore guns, cut off, were provided for these experiments. The results thus far at the muzzle to give the proper length of bore, and ri-obtained are fair, and encourage the hope that with our service projectiles a good degree of accuracy may be realized from a muzzle-loading rifled mortar.

The tube for the 10-inch steel-wire gun has been ordered, and the question of a suitable quality of wire, and the best method of producing the longitudinal bars, is being practically worked out by the inventor.

Under the provisions of the law to select two breech-loading devices for test, the Mann and Yates were selected. These guns will be obtained by suitably modifying and lining with a steel tube a 10-inch Rodman smooth-bore gun.

Among the recommendations I made to the Logan Committee, was the continuing of the conversion of 10-inch smooth-bore into muzzle-loading 8-inch rifles. That recommendation was based on the satisfactory endurance of the 8-inch rifle, and the penetrating power of its shot at 1,000 yards. The results of a trial "with cullied projectiles against armor plates" show that the 8-inch rifle has sufficient power to penetrate wrought-iron armor eight inches thick at 1,000 yards, and this will include that of more than one-half of the armored vessels of the world. For places where the depth of water will only admit vessels of light draught and of comparatively thin armor, and for secondary positions in more important places, this gun will fulfil all the conditions of a good defense.

Another recommendation made to the Committee was the utilization of our 300 15-inch smooth-bore guns, by supplying the carriages with hydraulic buffers to absorb the recoil and thus enable us to use the heaviest charges. With a charge of 130 pounds powder and a 450-pound shot, the penetrating power is found to be ten inches of iron at 1,000 yards, showing that with our improved powders the projectile energy of this gun has been largely increased, and renders it not only efficient for secondary purposes, but a very formidable weapon even in our most important harbors.

##### GUN FOUNDRY BOARD.

This board has visited the principal steel and iron works in this country and abroad, and it is hoped that it will be able to submit to Congress such a strong and full report and make such definite recommendations, that Congress will be able to take prompt action towards providing for the country's great want in suitable facilities and plant for the manufacture of heavy ordnance.

##### STEEL GUNS AND METAL CARRIAGES FOR FIELD SERVICE.

The Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, are now manufacturing the steel parts for a breech-loading field gun, calibre 3.2 inches, designed by the Ordnance Board, under instructions from this office. This gun will be completed in time to be tried next spring, and, should it be a success, a supply of such will be procured for the Army.

A few metal carriages have been made at the Watervliet Arsenal, and will be issued to the light batteries for trial. As soon as any defects are found and corrected, a supply will be provided for the service. This carriage embodies two new and important features, designed and applied by Lieutenant-Colonel Buffington, Ordnance Department, consisting of a reinforced axle, to prevent its bending and breaking under the increased strains and shocks due to largely increased charges, and a spring brake to check the severe recoil. These novel features have stood the test of continued firing, and have simplified the problem of field carriage construction.

##### MILITIA.

It is difficult to realize the fact that more than half a generation has passed since the close of the war, and that in another decade the last remnant of that grand army will have passed beyond the limit of active military service. All the field experience of the greatest war of modern times will then be lost to the future, and the country's dependence will rest solely on a people whose success in war may have to be gained through reverses and disappointments.

The remedy for this state of affairs is simple and plain. Substantial encouragement should be given to the formation of volunteer organizations in every State, district and city, by liberal appropriations made by Congress to supply the arms,

equipments, tents, ammunition and other ordnance stores. A well digested system of organization and a proper recognition of successful efforts in enforcing strict discipline and perfect drill, would go far to keep such organizations in heart and in the confidence of the country.

The act of 23d of April, 1868, makes an annual appropriation of \$200,000 "for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia." The bill (S. 1896) reported from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, during the last Congress, is so liberal and important in its provisions, that I venture to insert it here in full, in the hope that it may receive the attention it deserves. I strongly recommend the passage of such a law.

#### REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

THE tabular statements, herewith, show in detail the fiscal operations of the Department for the year, summarily stated as follows:

##### RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Balance in hands of paymasters July 1, 1882.....	\$ 1,385,075 45
Amount received from the Treasury.....	13,310,247 66
Amount received from soldiers' deposits.....	407,844 68
Amount received from paymasters' collections.....	386,842 76

Total to be accounted for..... \$15,490,310 54

Accounted for as follows:

##### Disbursements:

To the Army on pay-rolls.....	\$12,325,248 00
To the Army on Treasury Certificates.....	491,226 81
To Military Academy.....	184,460 71
To Volunteers on Treasury Certificates.....	391,239 54

Total..... \$13,392,164 95

Surplus funds deposited in Treasury..... 269,086 93

Paymasters' collections deposited in Treasury..... 386,842 76

Balance in hands of paymasters June 30, 1883..... 1,452,216 90

Total accounted for..... \$15,490,310 54

The amount disbursed to the Army on Treasury Certificates was principally in the settlement of officers' claims for back pay under the decision rendered in the case of Tyler v. U. S. (105 U. S. 244.)

Since the date of my last report five officers of this department having attained the age of 64 years, have been retired under the act of June 30, 1882; one officer has died, and one has been dismissed the service for misappropriation of the public funds. Major J. R. Wesson, the officer last referred to was a defaulter in the sum of \$5,452.00. The amount was made good to the United States during the progress of his trial.

No system of accounting, however perfect, will prevent a corrupt official, who from the nature of his office is necessarily trusted with the custody of funds, from proving recreant to his trust. The highest end that can be attained is the prompt and speedy detection of any attempt to tamper with or misappropriate the funds in his keeping and for which he is accountable. The system now in use in this office, it is believed accomplishes this end.

I would recommend the repeal of the proviso of the act of April 20, 1874, which provides that no officer detailed for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of the disbursing officers of the army shall be in any way connected with the department or corps making the disbursement. The operation of this law prohibits the detail of officers for the purpose of inspection who, from their intimate knowledge of the accounts to be inspected, and the laws and regulations applicable thereto, are best qualified to detect any irregularity therein, and it compels the selection of officers whose knowledge of accounts is in most cases merely theoretical. The experience of this office shows that an expert accountant, where he is so disposed, can readily conceal his irregularities from such an officer.

Attention has been called through the public press to the duplication of officers pay accounts in terms that would convey the impression that it is a common practice. It is but justice to the officers of the Army to say that the records of this office show that the instances are rare where an officer is guilty of this offence, and considering the number of officers in the Army the percentage is exceedingly small.

The appropriation for mileage of officers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, was \$200,000. This sum before the close of the year was found to be insufficient to meet the demands thereon. An additional sum was asked and Congress appropriated \$50,000, to supply the deficiency. Of this \$250,000, appropriated for the service of that fiscal year, less than \$1,000 remain unexpended. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, was \$180,000. Of this amount it is estimated that full returns will show not to exceed \$160,000 expended, showing a saving of nearly \$20,000 in this item.

These transportation orders cover merely the bare transportation, compelling the officer to pay the incidental expenses, which the allowance of mileage was intended to cover in addition to the cost of his fare, from his private purse. This discrimination against officers of the Army, I do not think was contemplated or intended by the passage of the act referred to.

The number of deposits made by enlisted men under the act of May 15, 1872, during the last fiscal year was 7,902, amounting to \$407,844.68. As compared with the results of last year this is a decrease in the amount deposited of \$41,022.15, but an increase of 1,012 in the number of deposits. This large increase in the number of deposits is gratifying, as the number of deposits, not the amount, is the end sought. It indicates that a larger number of men by availing themselves of the benefits of the system, have thus voluntarily deposited a guarantee against the crime of desertion. The act of March 3, 1883, which allowed interest on the minimum deposit—five dollars—as recommended in my last report, promises to be productive of good results, as recent returns show a material increase in the number of deposits. At the close of the last fiscal year there was \$1,946,465.51 to the credit of this account. This amount has been increased to \$1,990,434.55 at the close of the present year. There has been paid for interest on repayments during the year \$26,123.60, a trifle less than 2½ per cent. per annum on the balance carried.

The pressing needs of legislation on the subject of paymasters' bonds impel me to again invite your attention to the matter. Officers experience difficulty in obtaining the required sureties owing to the construction placed by the accounting officers of the Treasury on the law now in force relating to bonds of paymasters. They hold that each bond is a continuing bond from date of its approval, so long as the officer is in service under his current commission, notwithstanding the fact that a new bond is exacted every four years or oftener if the interests of the service demand it. The liability of a surety should have some definite limit. While persons may be perfectly willing to assume responsibilities which extend through a comparatively brief period, they hesitate to enter into such as may extend through a long indefinite term, and from which they can obtain no release. The legislation which has been enacted to remedy this evil in the matter of bonds of collectors of Internal Revenue (20 Stats. p. 327,) and of postmasters (Rev. Stats. 3827,) should be extended to paymasters.

Attention is invited to the accompanying report of Major A. B. Gory, Paymaster, U. S. N., in charge of the settlement of claims of colored soldiers and sailors, which is very satisfactory. The additional expense of placing the money in the hands of these claimants as required by law, has been exceedingly small.

I am, sir, very respectfully, etc.,

WM. B. ROCKEFELLER, Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

#### NAVY BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

THE annual report of the Bureau of Steam Engineering is signed this year by Chief Clerk W. H. H. Smith, there having been no Chief of Bureau since the retirement of Commodore Shock in June last. The report shows a total expenditure of \$1,142,035.39, leaving a balance of \$57,914.61, which is covered by outstanding obligations.

Amount of appropriation for preparing monitors for launching.



etc., \$400,000.00. Expended by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$57,841.54. By Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$94,902.00. Total, \$152,743.54, leaving a balance of \$249,256.46, which will be required for the *Miantonomoh*. Amount of appropriation for machinery for monitors, \$1,000,000.00. Expenditures, \$136,737.51, leaving a balance of \$863,262.49, which will be required to pay for the completion of the engines, etc., for monitors *Puritan*, *Terror* and *Amphitrite*, now under contract, and for *Monadnock*, yet to be contracted for.

The Bureau favors the suggestions contained in the memorandum of the Navy-yard Commission, and states that it expects to show considerable decrease in its expenditures for maintenance of yards. The report recommends that assistant engineer officers who have finished cruises at sea be utilized to a very much greater extent in our navy-yards in the place of the master workmen or foremen of shops.

The Bureau reports the various shops at navy-yards under its cognizance to be in good working order and equal to any present requirement of design and workmanship. The boiler shops at Washington, New York, Norfolk and Mare Island yards have been greatly improved by the addition of a few modern machine tools, and are now producing first-class boilers from very large and heavy steel plates at a less cost per pound than ever before or than is obtainable under contract. The large machine for testing the strength of boiler material, etc., for which \$6,000 was appropriated Aug. 5, 1882, has been erected in the Washington Navy-yard, and gives complete satisfaction.

The engines, etc., reported in good condition and not requiring repairs are those of the *Alert*, *Alarm*, *Despatch*, *Hartford*, *Ironclad*, *Juniata*, *Keokuk*, *Lancaster*, *Montauk*, *Nipsic*, *Niagara*, *Palo Alto*, *Pascagoula*, *Pinta*, *Ranger*, *Revere*, *Rocket*, *Shenandoah*, *Snawdrop*, *Trenton*, *Tallapoosa*, and *Wyandotté*. All the other vessels on the list require repairs of some character. Many of them are useless and never will be repaired. Others are now in service, but need ordinary repairs incident to continuous service, and in some cases a general overhauling is recommended.

The report calls attention to the manifestly good results already obtained by the use of mild steel, instead of iron, in boiler construction, resulting in the reduction of the average cost to 29.68 cents per pound—the lowest figure being 17.01 cents, and the highest 32.23—and it is expected that this cost will be further reduced by the use of the improved appliances for handling and working this material, which have been put in several of the Navy-yards. Thus far the Bureau has not had to make repairs of any extent upon boilers made of this material, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to give them full trial to develop what the ordinary lifetime of such boilers will be. The Bureau considers that the stand which it took insisting upon a tensile strength not to exceed 60,000 pounds to the square inch, with a ductility in eight inches of not less than 25 per centum, together with its efforts to reduce to a minimum the possible number of riveted joints for leaks, corrosion, etc., by demanding and obtaining the largest sheets that could be manufactured, has tended largely to raise the standard of excellence of material and the size of plates, and that the stimulus thus given, with the honorable rivalry and zeal of our principal manufacturers, using the superior products of American mines, will yet produce a still better material in maximum size of plates and at minimum cost.

Speaking of the trip of the *Miantonomoh* from the League Island yard to Washington and from Washington to New York, the report says: The results of the performances of this vessel prove the wisdom of completing the machinery of these monitors on the original plans.

The report on the subject of the new steel cruisers simply states that the machinery for these vessels, together with the hulls, are now in progress of construction by John Roach, on contracts with the Department, and under the inspection and supervision of the Naval Advisory Board. As the *Chicago* is designed to take the place of vessels of the *Trenton* class, Mr. Smith submits with the report a full and complete data of the performance of the *Trenton*.

Complaint is made that the number of assistant engineers is insufficient to properly officer our ships and intrusting matters to the young naval cadets is to invite disaster, and it is only a question of time when it will result in some great calamity.

In conclusion it is remarked that our Government, which was the first to discover the advantages of special technical education for its naval engineer officers, and the establishment of the Cadet Engineer system, after thoroughly preparing and equipping its Naval Academy, presents the extraordinary spectacle of retrograding to a system, or lack of system of two years ago. "A parallel might be supposed if our large universities were to abolish their special scientific and medical schools, and without adding anything to their curriculum, except, perhaps, a little rudimentary mechanics and physiology, confer degrees in arts, mechanics and science."

Speaking of the personnel of the Engineer Corps, the Acting Chief of Bureau quotes at length what was so well and ably said upon this subject in the last annual report of this Bureau by the then Engineer-in-Chief, Wm. H. Shock, U. S. N. He adds: "I feel that his views and opinions derived from his long and wide practical experience, extending over the 40 years of his active service as an engineer officer of the Navy, should command the most careful attention and thoughtful consideration from every one who may be called upon to pass judgment upon the subject; and this shall be my excuse for quoting so largely from the last annual report."

We have reports from other bureaus of the Navy Department, which we shall publish another week.

(From the Engineer.)

#### NEW AMERICAN MEN-OF-WAR.

In another place we give the first portion of a paper by Mr. F. T. Bowles, Secretary of the United States Naval Advisory Board, which describes the additions which the United States Government are about to make to the American Navy. We presume that the three vessels described are to be regarded as types, and that more than one of each will be built, but this is not certain. Mr. Bowles has so clearly stated how and why these three ships have been ordered, that we need say no more on the subject here. After all the fuss and turmoil which have attended the proceedings of the Board, it was to be expected that something much more important would have been produced. The United States are in a very peculiar position. They have practically no fleet, and are really, and to a very large extent, at the mercy of any third-rate naval Power. A couple of small ironclads could do frightful damage to the leading seaport towns of the country, as, for example, New York; and the States could in no wise retaliate, because they could not get at the foe. The policy which leaves a country so enormously wealthy so entirely defenceless is not, we think, wise; and its adoption is the result of complex causes well worth investigation. It is commonly assumed that money spent on ironclads is money wasted; but this is true in only a limited sense. Apart altogether from the positive utility of such ships, we have the fact that the money expended on men-of-war, in England at all events, goes into the pockets of English workmen and employers. There ought to be no good reason why the same should not hold good of the United States. But at present, Americans possess none of the appliances necessary to the production of such ships, and this is one reason why they have not been built. Another reason is to be found in the circumstance that Brother Jonathan has no mercantile marine to protect—the advent of iron shipbuilding ruined the sea-carrying trade of the States. It is a remarkable fact that for many years, almost, indeed, ever since the War of Independence, Americans have regarded the sea, and all that belongs to it, with indifference, if not dislike. They have turned out no great sailors, nor does the modern American make a good seaman. Thus they have suffered the vast carrying trade of the world to fall almost altogether into other hands, and they have made no effort to keep even a small portion of it. This has been attributed to the operations of the tariffs, which rendered it impossible to build ships in the States. It is open to question, however, if this cause has

really done much to check the development of a national mercantile marine. If the people had liked to build ships, the tariffs would have been modified; but no one has cared much about the thing, and so the United States has few ships to defend, and next to no navy to defend what she has.

It does not appear that the country possesses the requisite experience and skill required to produce satisfactory men-of-war. Some men-of-war she does possess, and a good many have been schemed and even laid down; but they have almost all been conspicuous failures, and this seems to have been the result of a continued seeking after originality. Thus, for example, the *Wampanoag* was intended to be the first of a class of cruisers faster than any other afloat. She was a total failure in every respect, and the same may be said of many other United States ships. It seems that the bent of the national genius is in another direction; and that the power to combine in a satisfactory way the multitude of conditions pressing for consideration in the designing of a modern man-of-war is lacking. No engineers and ship-builders on earth can compete with the American in the design and construction of river steamers in which they delight; but they are simply nowhere when great seagoing ships have to be built and engineered. In the design of the *Chicago* the English engineer and naval architect will find at almost every turn something which is defective. There is, we admit with pleasure, much that is commendable, and the ship will no doubt be stout and serviceable; but it is not quite easy to see for what purpose she is intended. Against an ironclad she would be helpless. Her heavy guns are four 8 inch breech-loaders of 12 tons, each firing a 250 lb. shot. There is no manner of protection provided for the men save trumpety shields on the guns, and any vessel fitted with a sufficient amount of Hotchkiss or Nordenfelft guns would prevent the 8 inch guns from being fired. It would not have been at all difficult to provide steel armor, which would have made the crews of these guns safe from all the smaller class of missiles. It is very difficult to understand what purpose the 1½ inch steel deck is to serve. It is too thick for a deck, too thin to serve as a defence. "It is not expected," we are told, that this deck "will resist a 6 inch shot at even so small inclinations as 6 deg. to 8 deg., but the protection afforded by such a deck is of great value in preventing the direct access of shot and water to the main compartments, in resisting machine gunfire, and from the fact that an enemy's shell will probably explode among the coal without injury to the machinery." We do not quite understand what Mr. Bowles intends to convey by this passage. Looking at the design as a whole, however, it seems to us that the ship would have been better if she had had fewer guns and a little better protection. A man-of-war must be a compromise more or less, but in the *Chicago* too much has been conceded to give power of attack, while too little has been done to provide defence. Heavy guns are useless unless they can be fought. The introduction of machine guns has greatly modified the conditions of warfare at sea, by detracting from the value of unprotected guns—a fact to which we fancy Mr. Bowles at all events is fully alive.

In a ship of this kind speed is everything, but when we come to look at the designs which have been prepared for the machinery of the *Chicago* we find good reason for doubting that she can ever be a fast vessel. All the vices of American marine engineering manifest themselves. No English engineer in full possession of his mental faculties would dream of putting in compound beam engines to drive twin screws. Mr. Bowles apologizes for them. "Beam engines," he says, "have long been successfully employed in paddle steamers, but only occasionally used for screw vessels. One well-known instance, however, is the *Louisiana*, the fastest vessel on the regular lines from New York to New Orleans. Their application to the propulsion of a twin-screw protected cruiser is novel, if not unique; but their adoption is not in the nature of an experiment, and was only after careful comparison with special designs of both vertical, direct-acting, and horizontal types. It was found impossible to get a vertical inverted cylinder engine beneath the water-line, and, if used, it would certainly have exposed the vessel to vital injury from guns of small calibre. On comparison with horizontal engines, the advantage of vertical cylinders in wear, and less work lost in friction, the longer stroke and connecting rod, the easy accessibility of the working parts of the beam engine, led to its adoption. We generally find poppet valves employed on beam engines, and it has been proposed to use them on the *Chicago*. Their advantages of small power required to work them and definite action are undoubted; but it has been the general opinion that their success would be doubtful when turned upon an engine of this size, making as many as eighty turns a minute." We can hardly realize the mental condition of a man who can argue that because beams go well with cylinders with a stroke of 12 ft. to 15 ft., and paddle wheels some 40 ft. in diameter, making fifteen revolutions or so per minute, they must also suit compound twin-screw engines running at eighty revolutions per minute. It is, at all events, matter for congratulation that poppet valves were not adopted. We need not proceed to criticise the engines throughout, but we cannot resist calling attention to the use of a single combined air and circulating pump for each condenser. This is a wretched arrangement. It has been tried and rejected in this country. So, we may add, has the beam marine engine. Indeed, the engines of the *Chicago* are simply revivals of devices long since obsolete in this country, and if they ever give satisfaction we shall be greatly surprised. Defective in design as the engines are in many respects, they are admirable as compared with the boilers. "The type of boiler," we are told, "is new to the naval service, but is in successful operation in merchant steamers." We should very much like to be told in what merchant steamers. Certainly not in any British ship.

The *Chicago* will have no fewer than fourteen boilers, each 9 ft. in diameter by 9 ft. 10 in. long, set over a single furnace, with one grate 7 ft. 8 in. wide and 7 ft. 6 in. long. The shells are to be ½ in. thick, and the pressure is to be 100 lb. To go to sea with such boilers is simply to court destruction. If the fires are ever urged such boilers will prime furiously. If from any cause the plates over the furnaces become overheated they will crack, and the result may be anticipated. Nothing could be more injudicious than the use of furnaces made up with plates and fire-bricks in a sea-going man-of-war. We can hardly think it possible that even at the last moment a change will not be made, and proper boilers used.

We see in the boilers and machinery of the ships, to say nothing of the hull, a manifestation of that desire to be original at any cost which has done so much harm already to the United States Navy. The experience of the gentlemen who have prepared these designs can be as nothing compared with that of British engineers. If no such engines are to be found in a British ship, the United States Naval Advisory Board may rest assured that there is good reason for the fact; if no boilers of the type were ever made and sent to sea at this side of the Atlantic, the circumstance bears its lesson. Those entrusted with the design of the *Chicago* have not availed themselves of the experience acquired in this country at a great expense, and they will regret the fact.

We see it stated that Jefferson Davis has made \$100,000 out of his History of the Rebellion.

#### THE HOUR-GLASS DISTRICT.

(From the New York Herald.)

The Assembly Districts in this city were laid out by a "deal" and the Third, generally known from its shape as "the hour-glass district," is the most remarkable of the lot. It includes both Tammany Hall and Gramercy Park; and, in order to give Mr. Kelly the pleasurable sensation of a local control over the inhabitants of the latter neighborhood, it extends below the Hall as far as Canal street, but above the Park not much further than Twenty-Third. Mr. Kelly's control has been quite characteristically exercised, and the district always has been represented by Assemblymen whom lack of ability or lack of character deprived of any influence in public affairs except such as pertained to responding "Yes" or "No" upon bills as Mr. Kelly ordered. This year the taxpayers of the district have for the first time a faint chance of securing respectable representation at Albany by voting for the Republican candidate, Colonel William C. Church, the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He has two Democratic opponents, John C. Brogan and James E. Power. The first is Kelly's man and is supported by Tammany and Irving Halls. The second is the County Democracy candidate. Both are liquor dealers, Brogan keeping a bar on the Bowery and Power one in Prince street. By reason of their competition there is a possibility that Colonel Church may be elected if the taxpayers improve the opportunity.

The election in the Third Assembly District of New York on Tuesday last resulted in the choice of John C. Brogan, a saloon keeper in the Bowery, for Member of Assembly, by a vote of 2,055; William C. Church receiving 1,542 votes. Capt. John H. Coster, U. S. Army (retired), received 1,314 votes for Alderman to 2,318 for O'Neill, the successful candidate. The district is divided by the character of its population into two parts. In that above Bleeker street the vote was: Church, 922, Brogan, 408; Coster, 855, O'Neill, 481. In the section between Bleeker and Canal streets Brogan had 1,647, Church, 620; O'Neill, 1,737, Coster, 459. The contest between the rival candidates from the lower district led to an unusually large expenditure of money, and the payment of \$3 to \$5 for votes was, other considerations apart, compatible neither with the pay of a retired officer nor the income of the editor of an Army paper.

#### PERFECT MARKSMEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

For the information of "X," of Fort McDermitt, Nevada, I will state that the men of Fort Sill, at the preliminary practice at Fort Leavenworth, stood well up in the list. At the end of three days' contest, which breaks up every one, except old staggers, they stood as follows among the 70 firing: 32, 36, 43, 44, 55, 60, and 70. Number 70 was a white man. Lieut. Hughes, who stood No. 1 on Department contest, stood on Division contest No. 47, among 48 firing. Any further information on the subject of scoring and shooting of the companies referred to will be given on application to Capt. Thompson, 24th Infantry, now at Fort Supply, and Capt. Markley, same regiment, at this post. If "X" has any money to lose on this match, satisfactory arrangements can be made to give him this opportunity, and thus put at rest the matter under discussion or doubt.

"ONE OF THE INTERESTED ONES."  
FORT SILL, I. T., Oct. 29, 1883.

#### GENERAL SHERMAN'S HABITS.

(Ramsdell in Philadelphia Press.)

Sherman did not make use of an amanuensis or a short-hand writer, and rarely it was that a staff officer wrote a letter for him. He used to say that he did not have time to bother with clerks and stenographers. I do not know of a more fluent writer than Sherman. He never alters or erases, and his writing is as fine and delicate as a woman's. His habits? Yes, I can tell you something of them; a man without pride or thought in dress, he nevertheless impresses you as a rich man. In his daily walks and talks he wears no badge of rank or service. He goes to bed at about 12 midnight and sleeps six hours. In the morning a modest, though a hearty breakfast, and then to his private office to read and write.

At 9 or 10 he was accustomed to go to the War Department, working like an editor for about six hours, and doing more work than all his staff put together, and doing it perfectly in detail. At about noon he was very liable to go out with jolly old General Van Vliet and get a glass of whisky and water and a bit of lunch—then back to the Department. Where anything needed his attention he always went. If it was not important he sent a staff officer. Leaving the War Department at 3 or 4, he took two or three hours to his own enjoyment, walking, driving or visiting. Dining at 6, he again went to work in his library or office, if no engagements claimed him.

I never saw a man so fond of the opera or the play. Always in front of the stage box, it was not unusual to see him swaying his head and body to the music of the opera and beating time with his hands—a great lover of music is he. With women he is very popular, and can flatter with a winning tongue. He never commits excesses in drinking, eating, smoking or late hours—though Heaven knows he loves a good dinner, a good cigar, a glass of wine or spirits, and likes to talk at night with men of brains. He is a great loss to Washington, and we are really crying our eyes out at his going.

HENCEFORTH in the Spanish army general officers are to hold staff appointments for only three years, and as the result of this reform one captain-general, seven lieutenant-generals, five field marshals and forty brigadiers will have to resign.



(From the London Times.)

## THE RUSSO-GERMAN AND RUSSO-AUSTRIAN FRONTIERS.

THE issue a few weeks ago of an order from the German War Office for the moving of troops from the interior to the eastern frontier, and establishing there three new garrisons, adding cavalry to a fourth, and reinforcing some others, has once more attracted attention to the massing of troops on the Russo-German and Russo-Austrian frontiers, which has been going on persistently for some years past. Interest in the matter has been heightened by the reply to a deputation of Gen. von Tresckow, commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Army Corps, to the effect that military considerations compelled the relinquishment of the small fortresses in order to strengthen the defences on the eastern frontier of Germany, and to concentrate the troops in the larger fortresses. It would be easy, however, to exaggerate the significance of these incidents. Ever since the accession of Napoleon III. to power, the nations of Europe have been competing with one another in augmenting their armaments, and the competition has been stimulated by the wonderful victories gained by Prussia over both Austria and France.

In consequence of those victories all her neighbors have imitated Prussia's military system, and the vast increase of their armies that has ensued has led necessarily to the establishment of many new garrisons. As a matter of course, those garrisons are on the frontiers; for the object of all defensive military preparations is to render an invasion impossible, or at least as difficult as may be; in other words, to bar the frontier against an enemy. Moreover, the demonstration given in the Franco-German war of the incapacity of the older fortresses to resist the new artillery has compelled the governments of the Continent to reconstruct their systems of defensive works. Ever since the close of the war France has been spending immense sums upon new fortifications. Germany has been doing the like. Austria-Hungary has been drawing up plans which, from economical motives, she has never carried out; and Russia only now is really engaging in the work. She was arrested by the Turkish war in the reorganization of her army, and it is since the close of that war that she has in earnest begun to reconstruct her fortresses on the German and Austrian frontiers. No doubt her finances are ill able to bear the cost of these new works. But there are few States in which the Treasury is able to exercise an effective control over the War Office; and where it is not, military men are seldom prevented by economic considerations from carrying out what they think necessary for the safety of the country. There is, then, nothing necessarily to inspire alarm in the preparations that are being hurried forward by Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. At the same time it will be of interest to notice briefly what those preparations are.

Our Berlin correspondent explained the other day how the Russian cavalry regiments of the line, with the exception of the Cossacks, have lately been converted into dragoons, armed with the Berdan rifle of 1,000 metres range. This cavalry now consists of about 20 divisions, trained to act either as mounted riflemen or as dismounted dragoons; and the divisions constitute independent units. Much is expected from this new force when brought into action against a European enemy, for no other army can oppose it with anything similar. A very large part of it is stationed along the German and Austrian frontiers. The information respecting the numbers of Russian troops in the western provinces is not quite beyond suspicion, for generally it comes from Polish sources, and it is notorious that the Poles are eager to play off the three great military empires against one another by arousing their apprehensions. We must not, then, accept too literally the statements of numbers given; but it is said by the Berlin papers, and in this they are supported by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, that ten cavalry divisions, fully equipped, are stationed along the frontiers, within a strip of territory about 186 miles wide, the extreme eastern boundary being a line drawn through Riga, Dunsburg, Minsk, and Kieff; and it is added that of these ten divisions no fewer than seven are on the German frontier. The *Vienna Neue Presse*, however, reduces the number of cavalry divisions along the two frontiers to eight; but it adds that there are 16 batteries of horse artillery attached to the eight divisions. In support of the cavalry, behind the line mentioned above, there are said to be eight army corps, ready to move forward at a moment's notice. The massing of troops has been going on ever since the close of the campaign in Turkey, and the German and Austro-Hungarian papers allege that it is continuing silently but steadily. They tell us that fresh bodies of troops are every now and then moved westwards, sometimes by regiments, sometimes by battalions, and sometimes only by companies; and that the places of those so pushed on are taken by fresh bodies.

It is natural, perhaps, that this steady massing of men should cause uneasiness in both Germany and Austria-Hungary. But the Russian government is bound to remember the facility with which Germany can mobilize its forces. In the course of two or three weeks in 1870 an immense army was concentrated upon the French frontier, ready to strike a decisive blow; whereas the army that invaded Turkey was collected by Russia only after months of painful preparation. Besides, the railway system of Germany is, perhaps, the most perfect in the world; it enables the Berlin authorities to hurry to any point desired men, munitions, and provisions almost without delay; while the Russian railway system is still very defective. Lastly, it is to be borne in mind that Poland is the richest part of the Russian Empire, and that in which it is most easy to maintain a great military force. The impartial observer, taking all this into account, will see that the accumulation of troops by no means necessarily implies hostile intent.

Nor is ground for alarm to be found in the fact that, while troops are thus being massed, fortresses also are being erected. There is to be a first line of fortifications close to the frontier, beginning at Kowno and ending at Kamienetz, and there is to be a second line about 200 miles behind the first. The *Cologne Gazette* says that the works at Kowno are of vast magnitude and are being pushed forward at great speed; while extreme precautions are being taken to prevent any knowledge of their character being acquired by possible enemies. Warsaw, likewise, is to be newly fortified, and so are various other places; but for the most part no more than the plans have yet been drawn up.

On the German and Austrian side of the frontier, the *National Zeitung* of Berlin tells us that the number of troops is about equal to that on the Russian side; but they are differently disposed. On the Russian side, as we have already said, the bulk of the troops are ranged along the German border; but the German Government has not deemed it necessary to confront them with an equal force. Our Berlin correspondent estimated, the other day, the Russian force in the kingdom of Poland alone at 85,000 men, while he estimated the German troops in the border provinces at no more than 60,000. This, however, does not express the full superiority on the Russian side. For, against the six or seven divisions of cavalry above spoken of, the Germans can show only 16 regiments of horse scattered through as many as forty garrisons, and not independently organized. In the whole German Army there are at present only three independent cavalry divisions; that of the Corps of Guards, that of the Royal Saxon Corps, and that of the corps garrisoning Alsace-Lorraine. It is now proposed, however, to constitute three new cavalry divisions—one for Prussia Proper, another for Posen, and a third for Silesia. We have said already that orders have been issued for strengthening the cavalry as well as the infantry on the eastern frontier; but even when these orders are executed, the German forces in the eastern border provinces will still be much inferior in numbers to the Russian troops on the other side, and the German Government can well rest content with this inferiority, for in the speed with which it can mobilize its Army, and the facilities afforded it by its railways to concentrate an overwhelming force at any given point, it has advantages that Russia cannot hope for for many a year to come.

The reorganization of the Russian army was arrested by the Turkish war, and is as yet far from being complete, but it is believed that Germany could now mobilize its forces even more rapidly than it did in 1870; and the railways communicating with the eastern frontier would enable it to forward its troops at least as quickly as in 1870 it pushed its men on to the French border. From the earliest period, the Prussian Government recognized the value of railways in war, and took measures for securing to itself their full use when the occasion should arise. The purchase of the railways, which is now nearly completed, increases its command of them, and in the future, therefore, it will be able to avail itself even more largely than in the past of its railway system. Not only is every great town connected with the capital, but branches have also been made to the smaller towns along the frontier, and new branches are constantly being constructed, while strategic lines run parallel with the frontier, enabling the Government, if necessary, to move troops from point to point with the greatest rapidity.

But the German Government does not rest content with the advantages given it by its mobilization arrangements and its perfect railway system; it is also actively improving, extending and strengthening the fortifications along the Eastern frontier. The Russian papers are constantly calling attention to the great works going on at Königsberg, Thorn, Posen, and other places; and there is no doubt that earnest efforts are being made to put the frontier in an efficient state of defence. The nature of that frontier suggests of itself the necessity for defensive works. The kingdom of Poland, for instance, projects so far into the Prussian dominions as to give great advantage to a Russian attacking force, should a war ever break out between the two empires. The Prussian Government has always recognized the force of the maxim that the best way to avoid hostilities is to prepare for war in the midst of peace, and, with its usual foresight, it is applying this maxim in earnest at present. There is little probability indeed, that the value of its fortresses will soon be tested; for the very strength of those works, the perfection of the mobilization arrangements, and the completeness of the railway system render an attack upon it too dangerous to be lightly undertaken.

Austria-Hungary is doing much less than either of her two great neighbors. She has upon her eastern frontier, it is true, a somewhat larger force than Russia has facing it; for, as already stated, much the largest part of the Russian troops are stationed along the German frontier. But the Austro-Hungarian force after all is not very considerable, nor are the Austro-Hungarian works of fortification of much magnitude. Austria-Hungary feels so strongly the need for economy, that it was only at the end of last year it completed the reorganization of its army, begun immediately after Sadowa. Ever since that disastrous defeat, plans have been drawn up and discussed for fortifying the several frontiers of the Empire, but they have never been carried out for want of funds. In Austria and Hungary the Parliaments have real power, and they have never been willing to vote the money necessary for great defensive works; but little would be needed to bar the passage of the Carpathians, and there is talk of doing that little. There is also talk of at length making secure the Galician frontier. In the meantime, the reorganization of the army has been carried out, and that army could be mobilized, not as quickly indeed as the German, but still more quickly than the Russian. The Austrian system of railways is also more complete than the Russian, though far less perfect than the German. In case of need, therefore, the Austrians could pour an immense number of

men into their eastern provinces, and the Government rests content for the present with the confidence that inspires. The policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government in this respect supplies the best answer to the alarmists, who see in the preparations of both Germany and Russia on the common frontier signs of imminent war. If the Austro-Hungarian Government really believed that a conflict with Russia was imminent, it could not afford to neglect its eastern fortresses, as it has consistently done up to the present.

## ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT FORT HAMILTON.

THE heavy artillery practice at Fort Hamilton, Oct. 15, included the firing of the 20-inch Rodman smooth-bore, of which only one is mounted in the U. S. It is at present the largest gun mounted in our sea-coast defences; has been fired but a very few times, and but little data pertaining to it is available. Its carriage was broken last year, when firing with a charge of 200 lbs. hexagonal powder. It was repaired, and it was thought that even a larger charge might be safely fired. Again a charge of 200 lbs. hexagonal powder and solid shot of 1080 lbs. were tried, and again was the carriage injured. This time the injury was comparatively slight and was readily repaired. Had there been a few more gallons of oil in the buffer cylinder no injury would have occurred.

The powder used was of more recent manufacture than that used last year, and a greater pressure was probably produced, for whilst at the previous firing the range with 9 deg. elevation was 3100 yards; 3114 yards were obtained with only 8 deg. It is proposed in future firings to use a charge of only 150 lbs. and increase the charge gradually, while, at the same time, the contents of the hydraulic buffer will be increased with a view of obtaining such relation between the charge and the recoil as to cause the latter to be just absorbed when the gun and carriage have reached the loading position. The maximum contents of the cylinder is 56 gallons. It contained at the time of firing only 40 gallons.

The direction of the 20-inch shot was almost perfect as to line. The 15-inch Rodman smooth-bore was then fired and as soon as the resulting range was telephoned to the gun, four guns of this calibre were loaded and sighted at the gun. The charges were of 80 lbs. mammoth powder and solid shot of about 450 lbs. Fired simultaneously by electricity, the four projectiles were seen to move nearly abreast and it seemed as if they would collide ere the target was reached. Finally a great column of water appeared to drown the target, whilst another column appeared somewhat later and somewhat to the left. The floating target, nine feet square, was struck by one of the shot, three having struck within a space which would have been covered by the deck of a 20-ton schooner. This round closed the day's firing. During the firing the wind blew freshly, from 18 to 24 miles per hour, fluctuating in directions from V to VII o'clock. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that the guns fired were smooth-bore, the deviations were comparatively slight. November 1st the 20 inch gun was fired with a charge of 150 lbs., the hydraulic buffer containing 45 gallons of neutral oil. The elevation was 14 deg., and the gun recoiled so that the carriage struck the rear rubber buffers and recoiled from these two inches, no injury having resulted. The target was at a distance of about 3,600 yards and the shot was nearly perfect as to line, but 90 yards short. The wind was variable from 14 to 30 miles per hour and the first allowance made amounted to 55 yards. Before firing the wind was found to have decreased and the deflective allowance was reduced by 25 yards, leaving the gun still pointing to the right of the target about 33 yards.

Eight rounds were fired with the 15 in. with good results as to line, but a relatively wide dispersion as to range. Four rounds were fired in volley; the target remained intact. The range of more than two miles appears to be too great for this gun with the charge used, and it can only be used successfully for long ranges in volley firing of a larger number of guns.

Nov. 6.—The firing was with the 4½ in. siege gun, using old Hotchkiss projectiles and 3½ lbs. mortar powder. The practice was excellent as to direction, but the ranges obtained were not as uniform. The target was anchored at a distance of 2,555 yards. One shot pierced the web-eye, the other striking closely both short and over. The firing will be continued as long as the weather will permit out of door work advantageously.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

OCTOBER 30, 1883.

LIEUT. CYRUS M. DeLany, 15th Inf., who has joined from Pittsburgh, Pa., is very popular at Columbus, and was tendered a grand reception on his return by some of the prominent citizens here, among whom were some old members of the 30th O. V. I., of which regiment he was a member during the war.

Mrs. J. M. Burns, the wife of the depot adjutant, has been added to the garrison circle during the last week.

Miss Emma Lockwood, of Washington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. A. Booth.

Col. E. F. Townsend, our commanding officer, has inaugurated a series of promenade concerts by the Orchestra Band during the winter in the post hall, the stage of which has been enlarged and fitted up. These concerts are highly enjoyable, and help materially to keep the men from outside dissipation.

The Home Club gave a social hop, October 31, at the residence of our veteran sergeant-major, Thomas Welch, which was, as usual, a success, and reflected great credit upon that organization.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

DURING the practice of the naval cadets on Saturday on the *Wyoming* a fire was discovered under the seamanship building in the Academy. The alarm was sounded, to which the *Sunder*'s bell responded, and the cadets left the *Wyoming* with a squad of sailors and marines and took their respective fire stations. The steam fire engine *Severn* was brought out and the fire extinguished.

Naval Cadet Louis E. Warfield, of Baltimore, and a member of the second class, broke his collar-bone on Saturday. He was riding in company with another cadet on North Severn, when the former's horse fell and threw him, with the result above stated. He was unable to reach the Naval Academy until a late hour at night, when Drs. Bertolotto and McClurg set the fracture. It was a painful operation.

On Saturday afternoon, while playing football, two cadets ran into each other, and Cadet Wm. B. Bonham, of the fourth class, was knocked insensible. In this condition he remained for nearly an hour.



# THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK.

At the recently concluded annual inspections the numerical strength of many regiments was not quite satisfactory, a fact partly due to a weeding out of unserviceable and worthless element on the part of several regimental commanders, and partly to the dropping of the bands from the strength of the regiments. In spite of this, however, a large number of the organizations held their own, and besides, the numerical loss appears to be generally offset by increased efficiency and improved soldierly bearing and set up of those who remain in service, while another reason for congratulation was the general adoption of a more practical and timely uniform. In several cases new armories are now building, while in others appropriations for the same purpose have been made by the Legislature, and in view of all these facts an unusually lively and active season so far as work and drill are concerned was generally predicted.

Nominally company drills began on the first of October, but practically they have outside the 7th Regiment only been carried with success in a very few cases. To make the matter short it is the old story which we have been compelled to repeat year after year, but which seems to remain forever new in the National Guard—indifference, carelessness, and want of capacity of company officers and consequent apathy on the part of the men. The efficiency of a regiment depends entirely on the efficiency of the companies composing it, and to secure the latter it requires a good deal of attention, tact and good sense on the part of the company commanders. No company can be a success unless it is run on proper principles as to instruction and discipline, and unless its financial standing is kept up. Neglect one of these and the organization at once encounters upon the downward course. These are old and well known principles, and it is not to the credit of the Guard that we are compelled to sound this same warning year after year. The same skeleton turns out for company drills, the same careless, haphazard, worn-out, never-varying round of movements which cannot fail to disgust the men with their work, come under our notice in this as well as in former seasons. There are exceptions, but as a general thing too much laxity, incompetency, and carelessness is displayed in the conduct of company drills in New York as well as in Brooklyn, and it is a matter of first importance for regimental commanders to pay attention to this subject before all others.

1st Lieut. G. H. Watson, Co. C, 22d Regiment, has received his discharge on account of leaving the State. 1st Sergt. MacDonald, of the same company, will probably succeed him. 1st Lieut. A. W. Calisen, of Co. G, 22d Regiment, has resigned.

The resignation of Col. D. E. Austen, of the 13th Regt., has caused quite a ripple in 2d Division circles. Although the colonel has made mistakes, there is this much to say for him, that he has been an able commander of the 13th, which has made vast improvements under his charge. He was a persistent, energetic, untiring worker, of great originality, a good tactician and disciplinarian, whom the regiment will find hard to replace. Lieut. Col. Gates and Major Tyson are talked of as his successors, and there is also an "outsider"—Adjutant Harding of the 22d—who is mentioned in connection with the matter. The latter would certainly prove an acquisition, provided he would take it.

Capt. Ira Shafer, who lately resigned from the 47th, and was re-elected, failed to pass the examining board.

Company B, 22d Infantry, will celebrate their 23d anniversary at the Armory, on Monday evening, Nov. 12th. The company, under Captain King, is flourishing.

It is rumored that Adjutant W. H. Murphy has been induced to accept one of the vacant captaincies in the Twelfth regiment, a matter of congratulation to Adjutant Murphy and of regret to the regiment. Captain Murphy has served in the Twelfth for 23 years and has held the position of Adjutant since 1867. He is a good tactician and executive officer and being conversant with all the needs of a company organization and popular amongst the men, he will doubtless make a good company commander, and we wish him success as such.

The Adjutant-General, who has still a disposable balance, has, we learn, determined to furnish the 69th Regiment with helmets; the 32d with coats and trousers of the service pattern; the 47th with helmets; the 65th with uniform coats; and the 74th with helmets. Where are those regiments going to come in, who have adopted and received the service uniform, but who are unable to furnish it to recruits?

The 21 Division will take part in the Evacuation Day parade in New York.

Captain Samuel V. Healey, the veteran Captain of Co. F, 12th New York, has tendered his resignation on account of pressing business engagements and poor health. Captain Healey joined the Regiment in 1865, and has performed continuous service for eighteen years, passing through the various grades to that of company commander and senior captain in the regiment. He was a painstaking and conscientious officer, a hard worker, and was well loved by officers and men. His retirement will place Capt. Burns, Co. B, on the right; Capt. Horis, Co. A, on the left; and will give the color to Capt. A. Brown, Co. L.

Captains J. L. Price, J. C. Abrams, and A. W. Conover, a special committee appointed for the purpose, have submitted to the board of officers of the 7th Regiment the following plan for a system of armory rifle practice, which was approved: "Each officer and enlisted man shall practice at three ranges until he can make a score of 15 at 200 yards, standing; at 300 yards, kneeling; and at 500 yards, prone. Each officer and man so qualifying will become an 'Armory Marksman.' His name (but not the score) will be published in General Orders at the end of Drill Season; and each Armory Marksman shall receive a decoration (a button or other ornament), to be worn on the collar of the fatigue jacket. The practice to be 5 shots at each distance; upon 200 yards scale targets, standing, and upon the 500 yards scale target, kneeling and prone positions. The qualifying score to be made at each distance and not as an aggregate score." The practice for the "Armory Marksman" will terminate for the season on the 31st of March, 1884, when commanders of companies will make a return of the names of those who have qualified. Captain Palmer, I. B. P., will supervise the practice of the field and staff.

1st Lieut. Jones has consented to become the candidate for the colonelcy of the 12th, which becomes vacant on the resignation of Colonel Cruger. In the report of the Adjutant General, p. 64, the average attendance of the 23d Regt. at camp is given as 623. Whereas a correct footing of the table on page 63 shows that the average was only 573, which is the total of the averages as given in the table. As the number of officers and men in the regiment is given as 726, the attendance at camp was 78.8. As the average attendance of the 23d regiment is given as 90 per cent, this reflects the lead in average attendance. The error in the Adjutant-General's report is no doubt a clerical one.

**TWELFTH NEW YORK.**—Col. S. V. R. Cruger.—Since Col. Cruger, on Decoration Day, announced his intended resignation and proved deaf to all entreaties to reconsider his determination things have not been booming in the "little" regiment. Maj. Wilson and two of the captains had already resigned. Major Jones was in Europe, recruiting was at a standstill, and the situation was made that the days of the regiment were numbered. However, it is always darkest

before dawn, and lately the sun seems again to shed his rays on the fortunes of the Twelfth. Lieut.-Col. Jones has consented to fill the vacancy left by Colonel Cruger, and a veteran of one of the city regiments, who has obtained distinction during the war, is willing to take the Lieutenant-Colonelcy the regiment, through the efforts of Col. Cruger, has been furnished with the State uniform, and there is a prospect that all the vacancies in field and line will be filled before the battalion drill season commences. The armory will be enlarged by removing the dividing partition and sufficient space for battalion drill will be gained. Lieut.-Col. Jones is almost nightly at the armory, and by the active interest he develops in the affairs of the command and by his energy has infused increased life into the company commanders and the men.

On October 29, Lieut. Hart, with Co. A, sixteen files, occupied the main drill room, the instruction being principally in the manual and in loadings and firings. Later in the evening Capt. Herts took up the marching movements, and a fair drill was had, though not one with which the JOURNAL could be satisfied. There was not sufficient attention paid to the orders of the instructor, while, on his part, there was little or no attempt at explanation, and slouchy or imperfect movements were not repeated, nor were errors pointed out. This, we are sorry to say, is a fault in the very large majority of our city companies, and may be aptly quoted as one of the reasons why company drills are so poorly attended. What interest can be found in the mere repetition of movements, night after night, when errors—and their name is legion—are not corrected. The men know when they blunder, and, if their shortcomings are passed over, they soon lose interest in the proceedings.

Captain Content drilled his company, H, twelve files on Tuesday, 30th—our remarks on Co. A being equally applicable on this occasion. Capt. Content, though young, is an enthusiastic officer, and to all appearances is well versed in tactics, but why does he not vary the monotony of his drill? The discipline of the company is good, and men are very attentive.

Adjutant Murphy had a recruit squad of twenty on Wednesday, 31st, the setting up and school of the squad being varied with wheelings by fours and twos and the facing. Visitors, who naturally attract the attention of the men, are generally not admitted here, as remarks might work detrimentally to the progress of the instruction. This recruit class prove of great benefit to the regiment. One of the points we observed during our short visit, and one that we recommend to other organizations, was the explanation of the various ranks of the commissioned officers, and how they should be saluted, especially by men when on post as sentries. Now is the time to impress this duty on these men, and we look for a much improved corps of sentinels during the 12th's next visit to the State camp.

Captain Aspinwall's company, I, drilled on Thursday, Nov. 1, twelve files. The men were attentive, the manual and loadings and firings, though not without flaw, were in the main good, while the marching and wheelings were steady, with fair distances. The "On right and left into line," and the "Fronts into line," were neatly executed, the halt, carry and dressings being clear and distinct. The company seems to be in excellent shape.

There were no drills on Friday, 2d, Co. E, adjourning to the rifle gallery to compete for prizes. The other four companies of the regiment held civil meetings during the week, but may claim our attention at a later day.

## MILITARY CODE OF NEW YORK

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have read with interest the article in your issue of Nov. 3, 1883, in regard to proposed amendments to the Military Code. The present Code is by no means perfect, and after the experience of the last few years I think every National Guard officer is of the opinion that it is a hopeless task to reconcile all the conflicting views and interests, and therefore amendments should be suggested with great caution, for fear lest the law will be more imperfect than at present.

It may be wise to let well enough alone, at least for the present, until greater and more important changes are needed.

This organic law of the Guard should have contained only so much as needed legislative enactment, and the rest should have been left to rules, regulations, and orders, so that all defects could have been speedily cured without going to the Legislature for that purpose.

I do not propose to discuss in detail all the proposed amendments suggested in the article, for too much space would be required.

The matter of the rank of regimental adjutants was fully considered every year at the meetings of the National Guard Association, and whilst some were in favor of the rank of captain, the larger portion were in favor of the present rank, more especially the colonels of regiments, who feared that there might be a question of authority if the adjutant, who is the mouthpiece of the colonel, should be of the same grade as the commanding officer of a company. The reason for making division and brigade adjutants of higher rank was for the purpose of having a uniform scale, commencing with the adjutant-general on the staff of the commander-in-chief, who, by the way, should not be a major-general. The fact is, we have too much rank in the National Guard, but such a defect cannot be easily remedied, when for so long a period of time others have been invested with such high rank.

There are many who advocated the rank of lieutenant for regimental inspectors of rifle practice; but the minority had to yield to the wishes of the majority, for it must be remembered that the present Code was discussed most fully at the last session of the National Guard Association, and many of the sections are the result of their labors.

It would be very unwise to abolish the office of Inspector-General and to have the duties performed by Brigade and Division Inspectors and by the Adjutant-General. The Adjutant-General has his duties to perform, and a man qualified for that position might not be for the other. A very different kind of ability is required for the two offices; the one needs a thorough soldier, the other does not. The Commander-in-Chief looks to the Inspector-General for information in regard to the condition of the Guard, and he should not be made to rely upon the Division and Brigade Inspectors who are not of his selection; they should inspect the troops for their respective commanders.

For the same reason it would be unwise to abolish the office of Inspector-General of Rifle Practice.

Experience has shown that the time of enlistment should be at least five years, for it requires that length of time to make a thoroughly good soldier. Many advocated the term of seven years, but, in deference to the wishes of some, well knowing how difficult it is to procure recruits for the two additional years, it was made optional with the recruit himself to enlist either for five, or seven years.

It might be well, if any amendments are made this winter, to have the law so altered that officers upon disbandment of their organizations should be discharged and not rendered supernumerary, as it is to be presumed that they are disbanded on account of the want of military capacity of the officers.

It would be very unwise to omit the conferring of brevets. The section is sufficiently strong to prevent them from becoming too common. They are to be issued only for gallant, meritorious, efficient or long service and cannot, in any event, for efficient or long service be issued until after ten years active service. Rules and Regulations could prescribe that they should not be issued until after a longer period, the law having fixed the minimum term.

As the Adjutant-General represents the Commander-in-Chief, it is proper that he should serve during the term of the Governor only, so that each administration can have its own distinctive policy, which could have been more marked if the law had contained only that which required legislative action. If an Adjutant-General is very valuable he can be re-appointed for another term, but, if on the other hand one is appointed who is objectionable to the Guard, his term of service will expire with the administration.

Where would the Guard be to-day if the late Adjutant-General had been appointed for five years? But it is unnecessary to discuss this question as a Constitutional amendment would be required to alter the term of service of this officer, as he can only be appointed for the term for which the Governor shall have been elected.

SUBVENERY OFFICERS.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. F. asks: "Is an enlisted man entitled to compensation when he performs for the Government service as an auctioneer?" Answer.—If civilian employees of the Q. M. D. or enlisted men, act as auctioneers, it is not customary to allow them extra compensation for such service.

K. asks where he can see some large-scale, colored views of the chief battle fields (Gettysburg, Waterloo, Bunker's Hill, etc.), just as these appeared to those who fought on them; the hills a drabness; the green of the grass and trees; the brown of the ploughed land; the water, snow, etc., being shown fully and strikingly. Answer.—We would suggest that you visit some of the large picture galleries and stores in New York city, viz., on Broadway, 5th Avenue, 23d Street, etc.; also Museum of Art, where you would be likely to find what you want—if such is in existence. The rooms of the Military Service Institution, on Governor's Island, N. Y., are also adorned with colored pictures of famous battlefields.

LARAMIE asks where he can procure Wingate's Manual for Rifle Practice, and the price of it. Answer.—Send \$1.50 to the publishers of the book, W. C. & F. P. Church, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3201, New York City, and the Manual will be sent you by mail, postpaid.

S. M. H. asks: 1. Can a private soldier, 23 years of age, with proper qualifications, secure an appointment to the Military Academy? 2. Has any private ever secured such an appointment? Answer.—Sec. 1318 Revised Statutes, directs that "Appointees shall be admitted to the Academy only between the age of 17 and 22, but any person who served honorably and faithfully not less than one year as an officer or enlisted man, in either the Regular or Volunteer service in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, is eligible for appointment up to the age of 24 years." 2. We cannot cite a positive case, but think there have been such cases. Austin Henely, if we remember right, served in the ranks of the 11th U. S. Infantry, secured an appointment to West Point, was graduated and assigned to the 6th Cavalry, and rose to first lieutenant, and was drowned July 11, 1878.

RED ACORN asks: At guard mounting, when the officers take their positions in front of the guard, do they draw sword before marching to their places, or do they march to their places and then draw sword. I have said they should draw sword at once from their position in the rear and march to their places, upon the principle that officers taking their places with troops armed should at once draw sword—as soon as it can be said they are a part of the troops. Answer.—Your question implies the answer. They do not "become part of the troops" until they have taken their positions in front, and they do therefore not draw sword until they have arrived in those positions. Furthermore, they do not keep themselves "in the rear" until the sergeant-major has made his report, but they are in a convenient position near the front rank, so as to be able to take their places promptly when the time comes. We also refer you to Reed, who on page 140 states that the officers of the guard post themselves facing to the front three yards in front of the front rank at draw sword.

J. O. K.—Lieut. Henry L. Green died at Annapolis, Md., on the 7th of July, 1883, of dysentery acuta, as reported by the attending surgeon. Lieut.-Comdr. Charles M. Thomas was ordered to the Naval Academy on the 20th of September, 1880, and is still there. He commanded the practice ship *Standish* during last summer's cruise.

## MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery took place at Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening of this week, when the following candidates for membership were balloted for: Captain H. W. Benson, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. J. K. Davison, U. S. V.; Capt. Chas. W. Forrester, U. S. V.; Capt. R. G. Feltus, U. S. V.; General C. C. Gilbert, colonel 17th U. S. Infantry; Col. H. S. Heidecker, U. S. V.; Captain H. S. Howe, 17th U. S. Infantry; Major G. McC. Langlois, U. S. V.; Capt. T. W. Lord, U. S. Army; Chief Engineer G. W. Melville, U. S. Navy; Major W. J. Parmentier, U. S. V.; Capt. J. B. Raymond, U. S. V.; Lieut. W. Penneck Rogers, 15th U. S. Infantry; General J. P. Taylor, U. S. V.; Captain J. E. Vogel, U. S. V.; Chief Engineer Edwin Wells, U. S. Navy; Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th U. S. Cavalry; Capt. Jacob Wagner, late U. S. Army; Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, 3d U. S. Artillery. Edmund Hayes Bell, son of the late Major Jacob B. Bell, U. S. Army, and Gonzalez S. Bingham, eldest son of General J. D. Bingham, U. S. Army.

(From a Brussels Letter in the London Globe.)

## LI-HUNG-CHANG'S HATRED OF FRENCHMEN.

A BELGIAN officer recalls the fact that Prince Li-Hung-Chang, who commands the Chinese forces on the frontier of Tonquin was, with several other young Chinese officers, attached to the regiment of Carabiniers in Brussels under the auspices of the King, about 16 years ago. They entered as privates, and Li-Hung-Chang rose successively to the rank of corporal, sergeant, quartermaster, and sergeant-major. He lived in barracks, mounted guard, and performed all the duties of his position. He was very intelligent, but had no taste for work. As soon as he had fulfilled his duties, he was in a hurry to leave the barracks, and often returned behind time—a breach of discipline, the only one of which he was guilty, which was winked at. He did not keep aloof from his comrades, among whom he was very popular, and, having soon picked up French, he was an agreeable and welcome visitor at the houses to which he was introduced.

One thing worried him like a nightmare—his tail. He did not long wear it Chinese fashion. Soon after his arrival in Brussels he applied to his Government for leave to cut it off. This was refused, and he wore it curled round at the top of his head, which he never uncovered if he could help it. He repeatedly renewed his application, and at last, through the influence of friends at court, he was allowed to part with his caudal appendage. Prince Li-Hung-Chang had no love for France, still less for Frenchmen, whom he never spoke of but as "those dogs of Frenchmen." Not even his most intimate friends were able to discover the cause of this violent dislike, but from some words that once escaped him it was believed that some Frenchman on a visit to Peking had interfered in his love affairs in a manner that he could never forgive or forget. He left the Carabiniers early in 1870 to join the 1st Regiment of Artillery, then at Malines, and remained there till his regiment was sent into the province of Luxembourg, in July, 1870, at the beginning of the Franco-German war.

There is in the English navy, a gunboat named the *Prolic*, the ways of which are so frolicsome and free, and which is afflicted with such a constitutional "bias" toward the starboard tack that one set of engines is required to develop 100 horse power more than the other to keep her in a straight line—this eccentricity is inconvenient, but totally inexplicable. Her propellers are of the same type, the screws of the same pitch, and the blades in perfect accord. Ordered to the Cape, her commander found himself going for New York, and concluded to put into Portsmouth before he got any farther on the way.



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The Army and Navy Gazette says: "In last week's paper, there appeared a statement from our Berlin correspondent that 'it was reported in German military circles another Krupp gun had been added to the list of guns during the present year,' and that it was 'a 15-cwt. gun of the latest design.' The writer stated, moreover, that it was 'the third which was known to have burst within the last ten months, the others being a 28-cwt. at Fort Henpens, near Wilhelmshaven, and a 35-cwt. at Cronstadt.' We are assured that the whole of that statement is without slightest foundation, by Mr. Krupp's firm in London; and we have therefore, to express our regret that we gave publicity to our correspondent's assertions, as we are assured on authority entitled to confidence that they are entirely without justification, as far as Mr. Krupp's guns are concerned, and we

have, therefore, to tender to the firm our apology for the statement, and to withdraw it altogether." It is stated that the heads of Commandant Riviere, and of the men who were captured with him have been found at Phu Hoi. If this is the case, it appears that the people of Annam are following the policy of China Proper with regard to the heads of their enemies. In 1857, Lieutenant Hackitt, 59th Regiment, was decapitated in a village during the advance on Canton, and subsequently, at the White Cloud Mountain affair, Dr. Turnbull, R. N., senior medical officer on the Staff of the Royal Marines, was cut off from the main body of the troops and also decapitated. His head was found some months afterwards in a glass case in a joss house or town hall at Kong Teun, and was, of course, taken possession of and buried.



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J. A. SMITH,  
Paymaster General, U. S. Navy.



Gen. Campon, Minister of War, is preparing a reserve corps of 10,000 French troops for service in Tonquin. A CORRESPONDENT, "An Austrian," of the New York Times, takes exception to statements recently made in the London World, by Mr. Edmund Yates, as to the degeneration of the Austrian army, and says: "I can easily comprehend this sudden 'outburst' against the gallant warriors of Solferino, Magenta, and last, but not least, Sadowa. It is Mr. Yates's most unfortunate habit to return acts of kindness with ingratitude. Your own country not long ago had ample proof of it. In fact, he never misses an opportunity to assail you at the slightest pretence. It would be presumption on my part to enter into a defence of our imperial army. I can do no better than to address myself to those intelligent thousands of your esteemed countrymen who have visited our country, and who are full of praise for the Austrians and for Vienna, the second New York, as they call it, to hurl back with the contempt it deserves his vile and foul language."

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against those who have the honor to serve under the flag of the glorious House of Hapsburg."

Referring to German and Austrian soldiers, the London World says: "Persons travelling on the continent cannot but notice the difference in appearance between the German and Austrian soldiers. The former whether on or off duty, turn out a credit to the service and to themselves. They are clean, smart-looking fellows, look every inch what they are, and seem to take a pride in their profession. The Austrians, on the contrary, have sadly degenerated; a dirtier or more shambling lot it would be difficult to meet. While the German officers are the smartest of the smart, the Austrians show the other side of the medal. Though certainly clean in their habits, they seem to care but little for their personal appearance or the fit of their uniforms."

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mons. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagne of France. Cook's Imperial, of St. Louis, cost one-third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and

comparative analysis has proved it the purest, having no artificial bouquet.

# MARRIED.

CARTER—CHRISTIAN.—At Richmond, Va., October 10, Assistant Surgeon W. F. CARTER, U. S. Army, to Miss ANNIE H. CHRISTIAN, Lowell, Mass., October 24. Lieutenant F. H. HOLMES, U. S. Navy, to ANNIE LOUISE, only daughter of Alden B. Buttrick.

KING—BROUMEL.—At New York City, October 27, CHARLES A. KING, U. S. Navy, to Miss MINNIE E. BROUMEL, of Baltimore, Md. MACGOWAN—McMURRAY.—At Lansingburgh, N. Y., Sept. 20, by the Rev. A. W. Allen, of Sackett's Harbor, Capt. A. B. MACGOWAN, 12th U. S. Infantry, to SARAH E. McMURRAY.

# DIED.

IRVIN.—In the Post Hospital, Cantonment on the Uncompaghe, Col., October 30, after a lingering illness, 1st Sergeant BASCOM O. IRVIN, Company H, 14th U. S. Infantry. A good soldier and a faithful friend.

SPRAGUE.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, MARGARET WORTH SPRAGUE, daughter of the late General John T. Sprague, U. S. Army.

# RIDLEYS'

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Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Hon. J. C. New, Asst. Sec. U. S. Treasury; Hon. Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Hon. J. H. Eas, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury.



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